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THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XIX.—NEW SERIES, No. 723.]

LONDON : WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1859.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED .. 6d.
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THE AUTUMNAL MEETING of the CONGREGATIONAL UNION will be held in ABERDARE, on MONDAY, September 12, and following days.

On MONDAY EVENING a PUBLIC DEVOTIONAL MEETING will take place, and an Address be delivered by the Rev. DAVID THOMAS, B.A., of Bristol.

On TUESDAY EVENING a MEETING for BRITISH MISSIONS will be held. The Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR of LONDON in the chair.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING a meeting for the EXPOSITION of CONGREGATIONAL PRINCIPLES will be held. Mr. E. BAINES, M.P., to preside.

On THURSDAY EVENING the Rev. E. R. CONDER, M.A., of Poole, will preach.

On FRIDAY MORNING a PUBLIC BREAKFAST will be given to the Friends of the Educational Board. The LORD MAYOR of LONDON in the chair.

There will be a MEETING for PRAYER at Seven o'clock on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY MORNINGS.

The MEETINGS for CONFERENCE daily at Ten, will be presided over by the Rev. Dr. LEGGE, of Leicester, the Chairman of the Union.

On WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON a MEETING will be held in favour of SUNDAY SCHOOLS. Mr. CHARLES REED in the chair.

On THURSDAY AFTERNOON SERMONS in WELSH will be preached by the Rev. T. DAVIES, of Llandilo, and the Rev. J. EVANS, of Capel Seion.

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August, 1859.

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

THE IRISH REVIVALS.

OUR readers will hardly require from us any apology for calling their attention to the religious revival at present producing such marked effect in the north of Ireland. We do not, it is true, profess to deal, in this journal, with purely religious topics—our aim being rather to look at passing ecclesiastical and political affairs, in the light of those principles which Christianity has evolved. But we could not maintain silence upon what is now occurring in Belfast and its vicinity, without exposing ourselves to the charge of attempting to ignore one of the most remarkable phenomena of the times in which we live. We see no reason, we feel no disposition, to avoid any particular class of subjects thus thrown in our way by the current of events—and, therefore, with the leave of our readers, we shall submit a few observations on the Irish Revivals which, albeit strictly and directly religious, have excited, and continue to excite, great public interest.

From all the information we have been able to collect there would seem to be no room whatever for doubting that the north of Ireland has been recently distinguished by a great and very general awakening of spiritual life. We are not going to discuss, much less controversially, the origin of this life, or the conditions under which it makes itself manifest. The fact itself is sufficiently extraordinary, and it is as gratifying as it is uncommon. It would seem that over a tolerably wide range in the district referred to, men's minds have become marvellously alive to the reality and urgency of spiritual truths. Things which had previously been but coldly assented to, slightly noticed, and impatiently dismissed, are now pressing home upon the hearts of thousands with a vividness and a force difficult to be resisted. The relation of God to the human spirit—the evil of sin—the awful import of eternity—the mercy of God revealed in the gospel of his Son—these, and kindred topics, usually exercising so imperceptible an influence upon the motives and conduct of men in general, are now seizing their minds with a power that overcomes all opposition. The normal indifference of men's hearts to this class of truths, has, for the time being, given way to a solemn concern about them. They have become the chief theme of conversation—they are earnestly and individually discussed—they produce deep convictions—they alter the current of the will—and they are rapidly changing, purifying, and elevating social life in its manifold relations. Upon such a fact as this, it is impossible to look without reverence and thankfulness.

This, however, is not the only phenomenon which claims our attention. Neither the apparent spontaneity, nor the extent, nor the effects upon character, of this spiritual awakening, take it out of the category of things to be reasonably accepted without suspicion of its source or

tendency. Looking at the average of human experience, these phenomena are certainly extraordinary—but, in view of the nature of Christianity, they are neither incredible nor unaccountable. But they are not alone—at least, they do not comprise all the facts which are associating themselves with these Irish Revivals. Side by side with this awakening of spiritual life, there has sprung up, and gone forth a physical manifestation, a nervous and hysterical excitement, which, whilst it attracts public notice more powerfully than the spiritual features of the movement, cannot be too soon or too decidedly disconcerted by all who desire an abiding salutary change. Persons are actually struck with instantaneous physical prostration, not merely in heated assemblies, but when alone. They cry out with unearthly tones for Divine mercy—they are prayed over by their friends as if possessed of a devil—and they often get rid of their exhaustion and their sense of guilt together, and go forth with countenances visibly ennobled and beautified by the change which has been wrought within them. And by the ignorant this phenomenon is especially regarded as marking the finger of God, and as signifying a novel and most preternatural mode of the working of the Holy Spirit. We have not space to deal with this delusion as it deserves—for delusion we are persuaded it is—the tares which the enemy has sown in the night with the good seed of the kingdom. *This*, at any rate, we have been convinced from the beginning, is none of God's work. Nothing like this showed itself on the day of Pentecost. It is the scum cast up to the surface by intense fermentation, and is traceable, not to Divine wisdom, but to human weakness, ignorance, and depravity. It has its origin among the inferior elements of our nature—its tendencies are simply to be deprecated. Its triumphs are chiefly over the uncultured and the self-conceited. It presents to honest research no mystery whatever beyond that which abounds the sources of all physical laws—and, we are sorry to say, it encourages no rational hope that good will eventually come out of it. We give this as our judgment, without the slightest reserve or hesitation—but, as we have no wish that any reader of ours should rest upon a dogmatic assertion, we earnestly commend to his study the results of Archdeacon Stopford's searching and personal investigation into the matter.* One or two extracts from his pamphlet are given in another column. A more truthful, discriminating, intensely interesting analysis it has seldom been our good fortune to meet with.

Assuming, then, as an established fact, that a truly religious work is going forward on a grand scale in the north of Ireland, mixed up, however, with a considerable proportion of human alloy, it becomes a question whether this epidemic form of spiritual excitement is to be regarded as among the highest and most desirable phases of religious progress. Compared with the cold and death-like formality which overspread the churches in the north of Ireland before its appearance, it is, unquestionably, a blessing to be devoutly thankful for. But it is no more to be preferred to the more orderly and settled laws of the spiritual world, than a revolution is to be preferred to a free constitution in the political world. Its worth, as an agency, must be measured by the compact and all-but-impenetrable mass of apathy it has to break up—not by the effects it is calculated to produce as a permanent element of the religious life. Like the plough and the harrow, it is useful in laying open the soil of the heart—but, like them too, it requires to be followed by a very careful course of discriminate cultivation. "Repentance from dead works, and faith toward God," are reckoned by the Apostle as "principles of the doctrine of Christ"—beginnings which the Church is to leave after awhile for higher things. They con-

stitute the foundation—but upon that foundation a superstructure has to be reared. Now, it is in this part of the work that revivals have generally failed, and simply because they have not been wisely improved. All the energies of the Church are suffered to flow in one direction—and men are too intent upon achieving new conquests to take the steps requisite for retaining and utilising those they have already made. The period soon arrives when fresh "convictions" cease to reward the efforts of the revivalists—and, too often, the natural subsidence of excitement is interpreted as the cessation of the special influence of the Spirit of God. Then come partial defections, general discouragement, coldness, religious laxity, and many a long year of utter barrenness—so that, in the long run, it is found that the district in which a revival has been experienced has no great advantage in the number of converts over one in which the work has proceeded in strict conformity with ordinary laws.

Two things seem to us to be of paramount necessity in order to turn these revivals to permanent account. We should be rejoiced to hear that they are receiving their proper amount of practical attention in Belfast and its neighbourhood.

The first is systematic and organised effort to lead on the converts to higher ranges of spiritual knowledge. Scriptural knowledge is the fuel necessary to feed the flame of emotional feeling—without this, it will speedily burn out. The common error has been to consider the work done when the change of will has become manifest, instead of looking upon it as only then commenced. The spiritual life, like life of every other kind, requires orderly nurture—otherwise it quickly languishes. Abundance of food has been provided for its sustenance and development in the Word of God—"milk for babes," and "strong meat for men." To distribute this food seasonably, stately, and in sufficient variety, ought to be one of the chief cares of the Churches. How it may be most efficiently done is a practical question, the solution of which will often depend upon local peculiarities—but in no case ought it be left to do itself. It is a business as essential as the commissariat of an army, and should be as carefully organised. As far as we can learn, the great majority of those who are falling under "convictions" in this revival are of the poorer class, and are mostly ignorant. The fact derogates nothing from the reality nor from the worth of the change that has passed upon their spirits—but it does increase greatly the need of immediate and continuous instruction. If this be not sedulously attended to, a plentiful crop of the crudest notions may be expected to spring up out of emotional excitement. Fancies of all sorts, but chiefly of the wilder sort, will appear plentifully as blackberries on an untilled common. The products of grace, as well as those of nature, need to be kept well weeded and trained, or they will soon run into a shapeless jungle.

Not less important is it to direct the now-excited feelings of the converts to fitting modes of expression. Warm love and flaming zeal should be set to do something which, whilst it will confer a benefit on others, will also exercise those who do it in manly piety. These people are just in the right state of mind to obey right impulses—and in the glowing dawn of their religious life it would be well to impress upon them the thought that they have been made "debtors" to all men, and that the world ought to be made purer and happier by their efforts. Perhaps they might find that the religion they profess would be better commended to some minds by thoughtful kindness, meekness, gentleness, self-denial, liberality, in the daily walks of life, than by an exclusive reliance upon the direct methods of producing conviction. There is hardly a more potent influence in the whole range of Christian graces than that of goodness clothed in modesty. There must be plenty of misery, even in the North of Ireland, to sympathise with, and, if possible, to relieve—plenty

* *The Work and the Counterswerk*; or, the Religious Revival in Belfast, with an Explanation of the Physical Phenomena. By E. A. Stopford, Archdeacon of Meath. Hodges, Smith and Co., Dublin.

of orphans and widows to be visited in their afflictions—plenty of ways in which a Christ-like spirit may exercise its beneficent yearnings for the good of others. And, assuredly, without meaning anything sarcastic, Irish Presbyterianism, in this remarkable revival, may well cultivate a more liberal support of its own religious institutions, and a less abject dependence upon Government grants, than has been its wont. By turning the tide of spiritual feeling into these well-defined, practical, and beneficent channels, it will be prevented from hastily subsiding, and with less excitement, probably, but greater power, Christian truth, in the North of Ireland, may go on for years “conquering and to conquer.”

CHRISTIAN MINISTERS CASTING THEIR FELLOW-CHRISTIANS INTO JAIL FOR THEIR STIPENDS.

(From an Edinburgh Correspondent.)

If no State Church existed in Edinburgh, and were any member of Parliament now to propose its erection for those who now adhere to it, it is perfectly evident that one burst of withering indignation only would or could be the nation's response. The injustice is at once so monstrous and so gross that no one with a common share of reason could hesitate for a moment to say—Let the thought perish; it is altogether intolerable: and yet such is the pestiferous influence of a law-sanctioned wrong, that men who profit and are fed by it can be brought to look at it with comparative indifference; and, more marvellous still, even Christian ministers, the professed servants of Christ, teachers of sound morality and pure religious principles, can for the sake of gain so far forget their character and degrade their reputation as openly to approve of what almost everybody condemns. O! how different the history of the acts of the first Apostles, whom they profess to follow and recommend. Not a word is seen there about rousing and pounding, jails or handcuffs; instead of imprisoning others, they could talk of being in prison—even in deaths often—in weariness and painfulness, in hunger and thirst, in cold and nakedness, ready to suffer all things, lest they should hinder the Gospel of Christ; giving no offence in anything, that the ministry be not blamed; gentle unto all men, by kindness, by longsuffering: yea, in all things approving themselves as the ministers of God, even avoiding the very appearance of evil. Look at their noble vindication of the dignity of Christian conduct and character: Our conversation is in heaven, ever endeavouring, as the sons of God, to live blameless and harmless, worthy of their high vocation, determined to know nothing but Christ. “We seek not yours, but you.” Alas! alas! for the vexing, miserable contrast, when we look at the State-Church ministers in Edinburgh, men living not in want, but in affluence; and who, that they may wallow in luxury, can deliberately perpetrate such fearful outrages, sanctioning the ruthless extortion by the hand of violence of their neighbours' property for their support. Alas! for the injury and disservice thus brought on the blessed cause and name of Christ—the cause they are pledged or sworn to defend!

It has been said by those who have had to listen to the dreadful oaths, the horrid curses, the blasphemous imprecations that such doings do and have recently evoked against Christianity, that such a Church is far more likely to make infidels than Christians, to condemn rather than commend the truth as it is in Jesus. It is worse than humiliating—enough to make one hide his face to hear with what sneering ridicule these point the finger of scorn, and ask, “Are these the men who are anxious to be wise in winning souls?”

It is said the ministers were divided as to the policy of the late imprisonments. Be that as it may, even more ominous signs are protruding; some of their own people are uneasy, and are looking for an explanation of the passage: “I will not serve God with that which cost me nothing.” He hates robbery for a burnt-offering. Some of them do not like the idea of their ministers being supported by a tax on brothels; among others living thus on the hire of the strumpet, the despicable gains of the bawdy-house. It does not sound well with a Sermon on Purity.

It is high time for some of the ministers to bethink themselves. They are very old men. They must shortly give account of the deeds done in the body. They know the law of Christ is the only law in matters of religion. They know also the laws of men's making in this world are numerous, which no Christian can or ought to obey. The best martyrs were butchered according to law. Widow Ryan's son was shot according to law for a minister's stipend. There is just as much authority in the New Testament for 6 per cent, as for 16, 26, or 56

per cent. It is high time for them to pause. Such work will soon make their very names stink in the nostrils of the people, if it does not make them hiss them off the streets, so thoroughly disgusted are many by the imprisonments of respectable members of society. How much better to adopt at once the true heaven-appointed plan, “Let him that is taught communicate to him that teacheth.” Let them look at the peace and comfort of those who do so. How different would be their feelings, especially when they draw near a Throne of Grace. When they could tell their families: This was not wrung by the officers from the sceptic or the strumpet, among oaths and curses, but given me by the people of God, according to his appointment. Then the following notice would never again be put into their hands:—“The prayers of this congregation are requested for three Christian men and their families, now or lately prisoners in the Calton Jail for minister's stipend.”

INAUGURATION OF A MEMORIAL TO THE LATE DR. ADAM CLARKE.

(Abridged from the *Northern Daily Whig*.)

Some time ago a strong feeling was expressed by the people of the counties of Antrim and Derry to erect a memorial to Dr. Adam Clarke—one of the truly good and great men of the earth—in the district where he was born and brought up. This desire took the form of a memorial church and schools, to be erected by Christians of all denominations in Great Britain; also, a statue and obelisk, to be placed at Portrush, close to the church erected by the deceased theologian—the statue to be erected by the Wesleyans of America. The commission for the latter work was given to Mr. John A. P. MacBride, sculptor, of London and Liverpool, and the erection of the church and obelisk to Mr. W. J. Barré, architect, of Newry. The memorial church at Portstewart is designed in the Gothic architecture of the twelfth century, and has been planned with a special reference to the site, an eminence over the sea at the rear of the town. Thursday was the day set apart for the inauguration, and the beautiful little watering-place of Portrush was more than unusually stirring, although the day was uncommonly rainy and boisterous. A considerable number of visitors, even from England and Scotland, were present, including Mrs. Smith, of Hammersmith, London, daughter and biographer of Dr. Clarke. The obelisk, which is executed in granite, is of the Egyptian type, and is about fifty feet high, and being erected on an embankment thirty feet above the level of the road, has a very imposing appearance from the surrounding country. Upon the obelisk is the following inscription:—

In everlasting remembrance of the Rev. Dr. Adam Clarke, *natus circiter 1760; obit 1832*; a servant of the most High, who, in preaching the Gospel with great labour, and apostolic grace for more than fifty years, showed to myriads the way of salvation; and, by his commentaries of the Holy Scriptures, and other works of piety and learning, yet speaks to passing generations. *Solo Gloria Deo.* About the centenary of his birth, this obelisk, together with a memorial church at Portstewart, where he was brought up, has been erected by the subscriptions of the nobility, clergy, and the public at large of the British Islands and Australia, and the statue has been presented by Dr. Clarke's admirers in the United States of America, A.D. 1859. Look, reader, to this monument, and learn that youth, consecrated by an unswerving integrity, and the diligent improvement of the mind, can raise the lowliest to renown and immortality.

The statue was not placed in position on Thursday, but it was inaugurated, in the usual manner, in the church built by Dr. Clarke on the spot. The church was completely filled—the Rev. G. Cather in the chair. After some devotional proceedings, Mr. Marshall, late Mayor of Stockport, said:—“It now devolves upon me to propose the inauguration of the statue of Dr. Clarke.” (Mr. MacBride, the sculptor, then uncovered the statue, amid applause.) Subsequently the Rev. Joseph Parker, minister of Cavendish-street Chapel, Manchester, delivered an address. The party again met at Portstewart, for the purpose of laying the foundation-stone of the Clarke Memorial Church. Dr. Hanna, of England, was expected to preach the inaugural sermon, but was prevented from arriving in town by the state of the weather. The foundation stone was laid by John Farnworth, Esq., of Liverpool. As the weather was severe, it was agreed that the audience should adjourn to the Presbyterian Church, where the Rev. Joseph Parker delivered another eloquent address suitable for the occasion.

RESIGNATION OF THE REV. J. H. HUTTON, B.A., OF MANCHESTER.

The Rev. J. H. Hutton, minister of the Unitarian Chapel, Brook-street, Manchester, has resigned his charge. The circumstances which have led to the resignation are detailed in a remarkable letter, circulated among the congregation, which is published in the *Inquirer*. The following is the substantial portion of that communication:—

I have to avow myself a believer in the eternal personality of Jesus Christ, as the only begotten Son of God, a Spiritual Being, truly described as *taking upon Him* this human life and lot, and so revealing himself to men as “the Word made flesh.” The more I read the Scriptures and ponder the mysterious realities and relations of our nature, the more strongly am I convinced that, in missing what appears to me deep and kindling truth, we lose unspeakably rich and fruitful elements of religious

life, for the sake of a theology which I cannot but regard (the more I contemplate it) as too nearly allied to a cold and ineffectual Judaic Monotheism. Christianity, it seems to me, must be either *more* or *less* than that which commonly bears the name of Unitarianism. If the Scriptures are utterly unreliable, and supernaturalism simply a mythical dream, then Christianity is no Revelation properly so called (is not to be distinguished, I mean, in kind, from the revelations of every day and every age), but is merely an interesting page in the history of religious reform. But if, as I cannot but deeply believe, the whole course of the Jewish history, as found in the Old and New Testament writings, was but the gradual unfolding of a distinct, special, and Divine Revelation, supernaturally affirmed, we shall then, I think, more fully and truly understand and feel its worth and importance, when we recognise, in its consummation, what St. John and St. Paul distinctly (as I conceive), and others of the Evangelical writers more or less decidedly, set forth, viz., the revelation of God's will and character, by the Incarnation and earthly sojourn of the ever-living Son of His love; of One who, “for us men and for our sakes,” quitted the blessed fellowship of the Father, that he might possess men more deeply and consciously with His spirit, that He might win them to a life of loftier and more permanent holiness, and reconcile them to God by His influence and by His revelation to the world of the Father's goodness and love; one of the most conspicuous purposes of this revelation being, to show that self-sacrifice (the highest human virtue) is not only human, but divine.

I need not, perhaps, go more at length here into the doctrinal points of my theology. I will only add that this form of faith has taken a firm hold of me, quite as much from my conviction of its suitability to, and power over, the natural human heart, as from my desire to discover the true meaning and general bearings of Scripture. Most harmoniously, as it appears to me, have reason, experience, and Scripture led me to the same conclusion.

I cannot for a moment lose sight of the subordinate character of the *Son of God* as a derived being; while at the same time I cannot help regarding Him as the *direct* source and spring of all human virtue, which is fragmentary in us, full and mighty in him,—the Father being still the *ultimate* origin of all spiritual life.

As I explained in a sermon lately preached before the Provincial Assembly, and since in Upper Brook-street Chapel (on July 17th), I hold many principles or convictions common among us still as intact as ever. My faith is no less strong than heretofore in the *moral* Unity of God; and I must ever maintain the perfect harmony and union, or oneness of spirit and purpose, of the Father and the Son. I am not a Trinitarian. I do not believe in the personality of the Holy Spirit. I am no believer in the popular theory of the Atonement. I believe that Christ came to reconcile man to God, not God to man; and that *not* by any divine life apart from us, and offered in our stead, do we obtain salvation or acceptance with an all-loving God, but work it out by our appropriation of that divine life which was “*the life indeed*,” and which has a voice in every human heart, or, in other words, to which every heart has access.

My views with regard to the authority of Scripture, too, have undergone no change. I think that its accuracy cannot be infallibly relied on; that every man must use his best knowledge, judgment, and reflection, to decide how far it is reliable, and what facts and convictions it most clearly yields to his own mind.

Mr. Hutton, whose letter is dated from Quarndon, near Derby, states that should he fail to retain his position as minister of Upper Brook-street Chapel, it is his intention to quit the ministry altogether for another occupation.

At a meeting of the congregation held on Sunday week, Mr. Hutton's resignation was accepted by a large majority, but the vote was accompanied with assurances of great personal esteem, and of gratitude for his able and devoted services.

THE “REVIVALS” IN IRELAND.

The Rev. Edward A. Stopford, Archdeacon of Meath, has studied the revival on the spot, and in a pamphlet of ninety-two pages has laid his experience before the public. Archdeacon Stopford, as the title of his pamphlet, “The Work and the Counterwork,” implies, believes that there is good in the movement now visible in the north of Ireland. He tells us he has not met with any person of a contrary opinion: that all with whom he has conversed in Belfast, clergy, laity, persons of all classes in society, and holding all varieties of views in respect of the physical phenomena, all agree that there is widely awakened a serious attention to religion in the minds of thousands who never thought seriously of it before; that there is an access to men's minds on the subject of religion, a readiness and desire for instruction, and for joining in the worship of God, such as was never known there before; that instances are numerous of persons whose outward life is changed; that in some places the outward face of society is changed (as far as we can yet see) by a visible reformation: all this is admitted without question by those who see most to blame in the conduct of the movement. But, he is convinced, to use his own words, “that there exists, at the same time, a counterwork dishonouring to the Holy Spirit, and antagonistic to the Scriptures, as our sole revelation from God, founded on delusions by which it is very difficult to avoid being deluded, and sedulously propagated by mean injurious alike to the welfare of souls and bodies.” It is for the sake of the good that there is in the movement that he undertakes to exhibit the evil.

It appears that hysteria is intentionally adopted in this revival as a means of promoting religion; that means are used to produce and propagate it—sometimes in ignorance, but sometimes with dishonest premeditation. Such is Archdeacon Stopford's solemn assertion. Let the following statement be duly weighed:—

I was myself present, in a Presbyterian meeting-house at a prayer, offered with the most frenzied excitement

and pecticulations, that God would then and there descend and strike all the unconverted to the earth. That prayer was accompanied throughout by a storm of cries and groans, and exclamations, and amens, all having the true hysterical sound. This was the most frightful scene I have witnessed in life; at the moment of the awful command to the Almighty to come down and strike, it was perfectly terrific. No such scene would be permitted in any betham upon earth. Presented at such a prayer could be redeemed from guilt only by the purpose of warning. I have many terrible recollections of life, but this prayer is the most frightful of them all.

There can be no doubt that in places of worship which have become famous through their hysterical cases, or in which hysteria is prayed for, the production of it is an object desired and aimed at in the preaching.

One sermon which I heard impressed me forcibly with the conviction that the preacher had carefully studied how hysteria might be produced. An account may be as instructive to others as that sermon was to me.

The preacher's natural qualifications appeared to be but small. His manner was cold, dry, unimpassioned. His voice was naturally good, and, like his action, appeared to have been carefully studied; his tones were unnatural, as if the peculiar cry of hysteria had been taken as a model. He did not appear possessed either of intellectual or sympathetic power. He reminded me of Feuchtersleben's description of hysterical men—"for the most part effeminate."

It was on the parable of Dives and Lazarus. There was nothing of the love of Christ nor of the guilt of sin; there was nothing to awaken conscience; hell, hell, h—e—h was the one cry, and the sole object aimed at was to produce a sensation of intensified torture of physical self-feeling. Remarkable as this sermon was for the paucity and smallness of ideas, it could not be wholly without ideas; but passages were. After the part above described came a passage in which "the existence of Dives" and "endless duration" were put together, repeated again, transposed, reversed, inverted with infinite variety and art, until nothing in the nature of an idea to occupy the mind remained—nothing but the prolongation of the physical self-feeling of agony. This part of the sermon struck me as the most laboured and studied piece of composition I ever listened to. The skill shown in the wording was great, and the whole object of the study appeared to be the elimination of every idea or thought. It was evidently here the chief labour of preparation had been bestowed; and it was precisely here, where every idea had disappeared, that the preacher bestowed the whole force of voice, of tone, and gesture—a fact which I had observed in other sermons before.

Accustomed to reflect on every intellectual excitement and every true emotional feeling by which hysterical action can be counteracted, I had sat down to watch and track the process by which hysteria can be produced. Precisely as I expected, when all sense and meaning was gone, the preacher had his base and unmanly triumph in evoking a wild and long-continued scream of hysterical agony, which, as it rose more loud and thrilled more wild, did effectually silence the preacher, and left him standing in his pulpit with a most self-satisfied air, until her tardy removal enabled him to proceed.

That thrilling cry of agony—that cold-blooded outrage upon the moral nature of woman—did awaken in me the strongest feeling of indignation that has ever filled my breast.

The preacher, before giving out his text, requested that if any cases occurred, the congregation would be quiet, and leave it to the office-bearers of the church, who had made full preparation for their reception. While the preacher was urging, with the peculiar pointing of the hand before described, "Your case is as bad as hell can make it," a poor girl cried and fell. In reprobating the excitement which followed, the preacher said, "God is doing His work in that individual."

When the sermon closed I obtained admission to the room to which this girl had been carried, pursuant to the arrangements announced by the preacher. The room was small, and very narrow, and stifling—no air, no water was there.

A more pitiable sight I never saw. This girl was about fifteen years of age, or, perhaps, a year or two older; her frame was weak and thin, her small hands stained and ground with hard work, her skin delicate and transparent, her hair and eyelashes long and dark, her neck marked with scrofula, with a highly intellectual face, seldom seen in her class of life, except in weakly girls, and now made painfully interesting by the unearthly expression of cataleptic hysteria; every movement of the head and hands, every expression of the countenance, every moan was markedly hysterical. She had previously been struggling and screaming; she was now quiet, her lips sometimes moving, but inaudibly; she had spoken of the devil catching souls to throw them into hell, crying, "Away! you shan't have mine";—just the last impression made upon her failing mind.

I learned that this was the third attack that this poor girl had had in a short time, each being more severe than the former; so readily does the habit grow. I could have wept to see this sad disease superadded, in the name of religion and of the Holy Ghost, to a poor weak frame, a scrofulous habit, and a life of toil.

She was seated on a form, reclining in the arms of a coarse young man, about twenty years of age. He was no relation of hers, being ignorant of her name or residence. He seemed employed for the purpose, and related with apparent glee that before we came in he had taken all his strength to hold her in her struggles. In this small room, and gathered closely round her, were eight or ten young women, some of whom (perhaps all) had lately been hysterical, and two or three young men (not related to her), of whom one at least had been lately hysterical too. No elderly woman was there, nor any elderly man, except one who came in once and twice for a few minutes during the hour we remained there.

Just opposite, and touching her, sat a girl who had gone through the same kind of conversion two days before, and was now crying hysterically, but quietly. She was well dressed for a mill girl, having showy bracelets and several rings upon her fingers, notwithstanding her so recent conversion.

The young man who held the patient, and who seemed quite used to that employment, grinned with professional pleasure as he exhibited to us the points of the case, and explained his treatment.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM IN TUSCANY.

The Evangelical churches of Tuscany have made a successful application to the new Minister of Public Instruction, Signor Salvagnoli, for the legalisation of their baptisms and marriages. In order that the matter might be brought to a practical issue, a particular case was presented to the Minister, which resulted in the following decree:

Having perused the memorial of Agatino Poli, who professes the Evangelical religion, in the bosom of which he has resolved to educate the children born of him, including his newly-born son, without being compelled to do anything which is contrary to the religion professed by him—considering that the civil state of citizens should be legally established, without regard to the religion professed by the said citizens.

We decree:

1. That Agatino Poli produce at the office of the Civil State the certificate of his marriage, the certificate to show that the said child was his own offspring, specifying the hour and day of his birth, and a declaration in which is said that the said Poli and his wife profess the evangelical religion, and what name they intend giving their new-born child.

2. That the Secretary of the Civil State, on the presentation of the aforesaid document, shall register the birth of the son of Agatino Poli and his wife in the Registrar's Book of Births, specifying what they profess in point of religion, and all other necessary particulars. The Secretary-General of the Ministerial section of the Civil State will receive a copy of the present decree, and the Prefect of Florence will, in consequence, give the proper orders for it.

Given by the Minister for Ecclesiastical Affairs, on the 20th July, 1859.

Signed by the Prefect of Florence.

Co. FIGLIO V. SALVAGNOLI.
Co. JO. GIACOMI.

At Nice a society has been organised for the publication of Christian works in the Italian tongue, auxiliary to the Valdese Society at Turin. The committee consists of six foreigners and two Italians, belonging to the Valdese Church. They have commenced operations by offering a premium of 500. to the author of the best writing on the following theme:—"The Necessity for Christian Reform in Italy, and the Means by which it may be effected."

THE CHRISTIAN UNION MOVEMENT IN AUSTRALIA.

Mr. Binney will have, on his return, materials for a capital book on Christian union, seeing that the movement commenced by the Bishop of Adelaide, and dropped by him almost as soon as commenced, has been taken up by others. For Sir Richard MacDonnell, the Governor, backed by Sir Charles Cooper, the Chief Justice, has actually asked the Episcopalian Synod to pass the following resolutions:

1. That, in the opinion of this Synod, the time has arrived for promoting Christianity and the spread of evangelical truth in South Australia, by a closer alliance between the branch of Christ's Church which this Synod represents, and the other Protestant evangelical denominations in this colony.

2. That the most expedient course for usefully effecting such alliance appears to be a prompt and hearty recognition on terms of equality, of our Protestant Christian evangelical brethren, whether originally sprung from the Anglican Church or not, as being all members of the general reformed Church of Christ, with whom, therefore, we may safely and usefully ally ourselves in all good works.

And these resolutions were not ignominiously rejected, but, on the contrary, after due debate for two days, the subject was disposed of only by the carrying of "the previous question," by the narrow majority of four votes, the clergy and laity who voted being nearly equally divided. It may be, as the High-Church party in their vexation assert, that the propositions would have stood no chance of being carried had a vote been taken upon them; but the mere fact that they should ever have been mooted in such an assembly is highly significant. Clearly these curious occurrences would never have taken place if the Episcopalian of Adelaide were by law politically dominant over the members of other religious bodies.—*Liberator*.

The same subject is referred to by our correspondent in South Australia, who, in the course of a long letter which we are unable to give in *extenso*, says:

The church union movement among us, which was so sudden and abruptly terminated to all appearance, has again been resuscitated by the catholic sentiment and energy of some of our leading Episcopalian. You remember that it was commenced by a correspondence between Dr. Short, the Episcopalian bishop, and the Rev. T. Binney, and that it has been called a united effort of our colonial churches to obtain greater unity of action and cordial fraternization among themselves, but this is not an accurate description of the movement, for it manifestly belongs more to Episcopalian—Mr. Binney excepted—than to any or all other churches among us; but even this restriction admits of correction. The movement was no sooner commenced than the Episcopalian laity—not so much the clergy—took up the matter in right earnest, and although they have met with many grave obstacles to their object, they have allowed none to weaken their catholicity and fraternal feeling to all the followers of Christ. It seems that the chief impediment to action originated with the bishop and some of his clergy, and much of the bishop's conduct has been highly offensive to the most devout and intelligent of his diocese. A pamphlet has, therefore, been got up, embracing all the correspondence between Mr. Binney and Dr. Short, and containing a full review of all the promiscuous correspondence and editorial matter from the press, and many copies will be sent to England for immediate review and circulation.

The point to be gained thereby is to ascertain how far the Episcopalian bishop can repress the spiritual instinct of his flock in the matter of visible co-operation with reformed Christians of any sect, and whether steps cannot at once be taken for rendering obsolete "the traditions of eighteen centuries."

Every Christian man and sect which accurately understands "the liberty wherewith Christ has made them

free," will be inclined to mingle laughing and crying at such deference to human authority, but ecclesiastically it is right enough in itself, and noble is the act of those with whom it emanates. I have long told you that our Episcopalian laity were far ahead in all that belongs to New Testament knowledge and character to almost the whole of their clergy, and by-and-by you will have ample confirmation.

South Australia is almost the only British dependency where the Episcopalian chief could venture to reciprocate cordial action on a limited and private scale with a Nonconformist clergyman; but it can be done here, and if it had been carried out to the fullest extent, it would not have offended the remaining prejudices of many of the Episcopalian. I do not like to make statements that might seem to imply their great obligation to Nonconformist Christians; but it is certain they are gradually putting off one tradition after another, and that they adopt our principles in a modified form. I am inclined to think that Mr. Binney's correspondence will ultimately produce great good among them; for the more familiar they make themselves with his manly and liberal advocacy of New Testament truth, the more willing they will become to admit the rectitude of his principle, the correctness of his opinions, and the validity of his claims to be considered a properly authorised teacher. This correspondence is finding its way through various channels, all over the Australas, and exciting much interest in each of the colonies. The soil is quite ready to receive such seed, and after all the cultivation which it has had bestowed upon it, it ought to produce an early and abundant harvest.

MORE ANNUITY-TAX PROSECUTIONS.—On Tuesday last, the collector for the established clergy of Edinburgh obtained decrees, in the Sheriff Court, for arrears of Annuity-tax against sixteen of the most respectable citizens. The firm of Adam and Charles Black, of which the representative for the city is the leading member, is among the number. The others are merchants and tradesmen, whose premises are respectively situated in the High-street, Princess-street, George-street, and other of our principal streets. As the cases were all before the High Sheriff Court, the amounts must necessarily exceed 12l.—*Scottish Press*.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE CONFERENCE.—The annual Conference of the Evangelical Alliance is to be held in Belfast, commencing on Tuesday, September 20.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL QUESTION.—At Evesham, the Town Council have elected as master of a free school in the town a very intelligent man, but one who has the misfortune to be a Dissenter. Thereon High-Churchism is aroused, and the Charity Commissioners are being appealed to, to undo the audacious deed!

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN SWEDEN.—The Government is about to renew the attempt it made last year to relax the extreme rigour of the laws against the Dissenters. It will be remembered that on that occasion the really important part of the Government bill, having been accepted by the citizen and peasant orders, was rejected by the privileged orders, the nobility and clergy.

DISCONTINUANCE OF CHURCH-RATES IN ST. MATTHEW'S, IPSWICH.—We believe we may announce that Church rates in this parish will be discontinued, Mr. Catt, one of the churchwardens, with the acquiescence of the rector, the Rev. O. H. Gaye, having obtained the assent of the leading churchmen of the parish to the voluntary system. We congratulate the parish upon this determination.—*Suffolk Chronicle*.

THE MISSION STATION AT KURUMAN.—The Executive Council have, in a despatch lately addressed to Sir George Grey, disavowed all intention of sending out any hostile commando against the Mission Station of Kuruman. They charged the missionaries there, however, with aiding or abetting the native tribes, and supplying them with ammunition in opposition to the interests of the State. The venerable Mr. Moffat, in a recent letter, also addressed to Sir George Grey, and which was published this week, has given the clearest and most satisfactory refutation of this charge that could possibly be desired.—*Cape and Natal News*.

SECESSION FROM THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—The *Morning Star* notices a meeting of the friends of the Rev. T. Dugard, late curate of St. Mary, Haggerstone, who has, it appears, seceded from the Church of England, and intends to set up a Free Church, for which a building is to be erected in the Triangle, Hackney. At this meeting Mr. Dugard declared that he rejected at once the tie of the priesthood and baptismal regeneration; and, whilst he would retain the Liturgy, it would be in a revised form, purged of its Popery, so that his motto would be "Liturgy and Liberty." Mr. Dugard was formerly chaplain at Price's Candle Factory, Vauxhall, and the founder of an Association called "The Home Evangelising Society."

THE ADMISSION OF INDIAN MISSIONARIES TO GAOL.—The papers publish an important despatch from Lord Canning, addressed to the Government of the Punjab, referring to the preaching of Christian missionaries in gaols. A question was submitted to the supreme Government as to whether the missionaries should be permitted to enter the gaols with the view of extending among the prisoners the knowledge of Christianity. The question arose from an application made by certain American missionaries to perform this service. Sir John Lawrence and the Judicial and Financial Commissioners of the Punjab had decided that the missionaries might be admitted to preach in the gaols, but the Governor General in Council is of a different opinion. The Governor General sees no objection to allow missionaries to

of orphans and widows to be visited in their afflictions—plenty of ways in which a Christ-like spirit may exercise its beneficent yearnings for the good of others. And, assuredly, without meaning anything sarcastic, Irish Presbyterianism, in this remarkable revival, may well cultivate a more liberal support of its own religious institutions, and a less abject dependence upon Government grants, than has been its wont. By turning the tide of spiritual feeling into these well-defined, practical, and beneficent channels, it will be prevented from hastily subsiding, and with less excitement, probably, but greater power, Christian truth, in the North of Ireland, may go on for years “conquering and to conquer.”

CHRISTIAN MINISTERS CASTING THEIR FELLOW-CHRISTIANS INTO JAIL FOR THEIR STIPENDS.

(From an Edinburgh Correspondent.)

If no State Church existed in Edinburgh, and were any member of Parliament now to propose its erection for those who now adhere to it, it is perfectly evident that one burst of withering indignation only would or could be the nation's response. The injustice is at once so monstrous and so gross that no one with a common share of reason could hesitate for a moment to say—Let the thought perish; it is altogether intolerable: and yet such is the pestiferous influence of a law-sanctioned wrong, that men who profit and are fed by it can be brought to look at it with comparative indifference; and, more marvellous still, even Christian ministers, the professed servants of Christ, teachers of sound morality and pure religious principles, can for the sake of gain so far forget their character and degrade their reputation as openly to approve of what almost everybody condemns. O! how different the history of the acts of the first Apostles, whom they profess to follow and recommend. Not a word is seen there about rousing and pounding, jails or handcuffs; instead of imprisoning others, they could talk of being in prison—even in death often—in weariness and painfulness, in hunger and thirst, in cold and nakedness, ready to suffer all things, lest they should hinder the Gospel of Christ; giving no offence in anything, that the ministry be not blamed; gentle unto all men, by kindness, by longsuffering: yea, in all things approving themselves as the ministers of God, even avoiding the very appearance of evil. Look at their noble vindication of the dignity of Christian conduct and character: Our conversation is in heaven, ever endeavouring, as the sons of God, to live blameless and harmless, worthy of their high vocation, determined to know nothing but Christ. “We seek not yours, but you.” Alas! alas! for the vexing, miserable contrast, when we look at the State-Church ministers in Edinburgh, men living not in want, but in affluence; and who, that they may wallow in luxury, can deliberately perpetrate such fearful outrages, sanctioning the ruthless extortion by the hand of violence of their neighbours' property for their support. Alas! for the injury and dismounth thus brought on the blessed cause and name of Christ—the cause they are pledged or sworn to defend!

It has been said by those who have had to listen to the dreadful oaths, the horrid curses, the blasphemous imprecations that such doings do and have recently evoked against Christianity, that such a Church is far more likely to make infidels than Christians, to condemn rather than commend the truth as it is in Jesus. It is worse than humiliating—enough to make one hide his face to hear with what sneering ridicule these point the finger of scorn, and ask, “Are these the men who are anxious to be wise in winning souls?”

It is said the ministers were divided as to the policy of the late imprisonments. Be that as it may, even more ominous signs are protruding; some of their own people are uneasy, and are looking for an explanation of the passage: “I will not serve God with that which cost me nothing.” He hates robbery for a burnt-offering. Some of them do not like the idea of their ministers being supported by a tax on brothels; among others living thus on the hire of the strumpet, the despicable gains of the bawdy-house. It does not sound well with a Sermon on Purity.

It is high time for some of the ministers to bethink themselves. They are very old men. They must shortly give account of the deeds done in the body. They know the law of Christ is the only law in matters of religion. They know also the laws of men's making in this world are numerous, which no Christian can or ought to obey. The best martyrs were butchered according to law. Widow Ryan's son was shot according to law for a minister's stipend. There is just as much authority in the New Testament for 6 per cent. as for 16, 26, or 56

per cent. It is high time for them to pause. Such work will soon make their very names stink in the nostrils of the people, if it does not make them hiss them off the streets, so thoroughly disgusted are many by the imprisonments of respectable members of society. How much better to adopt at once the true heaven-appointed plan, “Let him that is taught communicate to him that teacheth.” Let them look at the peace and comfort of those who do so. How different would be their feelings, especially when they draw near a Throne of Grace. When they could tell their families: This was not wrung by the officers from the sceptic or the strumpet, among oaths and curses, but given me by the people of God, according to his appointment. Then the following notice would never again be put into their hands:—“The prayers of this congregation are requested for three Christian men and their families, now or lately prisoners in the Calton Jail for minister's stipend.”

INAUGURATION OF A MEMORIAL TO THE LATE DR. ADAM CLARKE.

(Abridged from the *Northern Daily Whig*.)

Some time ago a strong feeling was expressed by the people of the counties of Antrim and Derry to erect a memorial to Dr. Adam Clarke—one of the truly good and great men of the earth—in the district where he was born and brought up. This desire took the form of a memorial church and schools, to be erected by Christians of all denominations in Great Britain; also, a statue and obelisk, to be placed at Portrush, close to the church erected by the deceased theologian—the statue to be erected by the Wesleyans of America. The commission for the latter work was given to Mr. John A. P. MacBride, sculptor, of London and Liverpool, and the erection of the church and obelisk to Mr. W. J. Barre, architect, of Newry. The memorial church at Portstewart is designed in the Gothic architecture of the twelfth century, and has been planned with a special reference to the site, an eminence over the sea at the rear of the town. Thursday was the day set apart for the inauguration, and the beautiful little watering-place of Portrush was more than unusually stirring, although the day was uncommonly rainy and boisterous. A considerable number of visitors, even from England and Scotland, were present, including Mrs. Smith, of Hammersmith, London, daughter and biographer of Dr. Clarke. The obelisk, which is executed in granite, is of the Egyptian type, and is about fifty feet high, and being erected on an embankment thirty feet above the level of the road, has a very imposing appearance from the surrounding country. Upon the obelisk is the following inscription:—

In everlasting remembrance of the Rev. Dr. Adam Clarke, *natus circiter 1760; obiit 1832*; a servant of the most High, who, in preaching the Gospel with great labour, and apostolic grace for more than fifty years, showed to myriads the way of salvation; and, by his commentaries on the Holy Scriptures, and other works of piety and learning, yet speaks to passing generations. *Sed Gloria Deo.* About the centenary of his birth, this obelisk, together with a memorial church at Portstewart, where he was brought up, has been erected by the subscriptions of the nobility, clergy, and the public at large of the British Islands and Australia, and the statue has been presented by Dr. Clarke's admirers in the United States of America, A.D. 1859. Look, reader, to this monument, and learn that youth, consecrated by an unswerving integrity, and the diligent improvement of the mind, can raise the lowliest to renown and immortality.

The statue was not placed in position on Thursday, but it was inaugurated, in the usual manner, in the church built by Dr. Clarke on the spot. The church was completely filled—the Rev. G. Cather in the chair. After some devotional proceedings, Mr. Marshall, late Mayor of Stockport, said:—“It now devolves upon me to propose the inauguration of the statue of Dr. Clarke.” (Mr. MacBride, the sculptor, then uncovered the statue, amid applause.) Subsequently the Rev. Joseph Parker, minister of Cavendish-street Chapel, Manchester, delivered an address. The party again met at Portstewart, for the purpose of laying the foundation-stone of the Clarke Memorial Church. Dr. Hanna, of England, was expected to preach the inaugural sermon, but was prevented from arriving in town by the state of the weather. The foundation stone was laid by John Farnworth, Esq., of Liverpool. As the weather was severe, it was agreed that the audience should adjourn to the Presbyterian Church, where the Rev. Joseph Parker delivered another eloquent address suitable for the occasion.

RESIGNATION OF THE REV. J. H. HUTTON, B.A., OF MANCHESTER.

The Rev. J. H. Hutton, minister of the Unitarian Chapel, Brook-street, Manchester, has resigned his charge. The circumstances which have led to the resignation are detailed in a remarkable letter, circulated among the congregation, which is published in the *Inquirer*. The following is the substantial portion of that communication:—

I have to avow myself a believer in the eternal personality of Jesus Christ, as the only begotten Son of God, a spiritual Being, truly described as *taking upon Him* this human life and lot, and so revealing himself to men as “the Word made flesh.” The more I read the Scriptures and ponder the mysterious realities and relations of our nature, the more strongly am I convinced that, in missing what appears to me deep and kindling truth, we lose unspeakably rich and fruitful elements of religious

life, for the sake of a theology which I cannot but regard (the more I contemplate it) as too nearly allied to a cold and ineffectual Judaic Monotheism. Christianity, it seems to me, must be either *more* or *less* than that which commonly bears the name of Unitarianism. If the Scriptures are utterly unreliable, and supernaturalism simply a mythical dream, then Christianity is no Revelation properly so called (is not to be distinguished, I mean, in kind, from the revelations of every day and every age), but is merely an interesting page in the history of religious reform. But if, as I cannot but deeply believe, the whole course of the Jewish history, as found in the Old and New Testament writings, was but the gradual unfolding of a distinct, special, and Divine Revelation, supernaturally affirmed, we shall then, I think, more fully and truly understand and feel its worth and importance, when we recognise, in its consummation, what St. John and St. Paul *distinctly* (as I conceive), and others of the Evangelical writers more or less decidedly, set forth, viz., the revelation of God's will and character, by the Incarnation and earthly sojourn of the ever-living Son of His love; of One who, “for us men and for our sakes,” quitted the blessed fellowship of the Father, that he might possess men more deeply and consciously with His spirit, that He might win them to a life of loftier and more permanent holiness, and reconcile them to God by His influence and by His revelation to the world of the Father's goodness and love; one of the most conspicuous purposes of this revelation being, to show that self-sacrifice (the highest human virtue) is not only human, but divine.

I need not, perhaps, go more at length here into the doctrinal points of my theology. I will only add that this form of faith has taken a firm hold of me, quite as much from my conviction of its suitableness to, and power over, the natural human heart, as from my desire to discover the true meaning and general bearings of Scripture. Most harmoniously, as it appears to me, have reason, experience, and Scripture led me to the same conclusion.

I cannot for a moment lose sight of the *subordinate* character of the *Son of God* as a derived being; while at the same time I cannot help regarding Him as the *direct* source and spring of all human virtue, which is fragmentary in us, full and mighty in him—the Father being still the *ultimate* origin of all spiritual life.

As I explained in a sermon lately preached before the Provincial Assembly, and since in Upper Brook-street Chapel (on July 17th), I hold many principles or convictions common among us still as intact as ever. My faith is no less strong than heretofore in the *moral* Unity of God; and I must ever maintain the perfect harmony and union, or oneness of spirit and purpose, of the Father and the Son. I am not a Trinitarian. I do not believe in the personality of the Holy Spirit. I am no believer in the popular theory of the Atonement. I believe that Christ came to reconcile man to God, not God to man; and that *not* by any divine life apart from us, and offered in our stead, do we obtain salvation or acceptance with an all-loving God, but work it out by our appropriation of that divine life which was “*the life indeed*,” and which has a voice in every human heart, or, in other words, to which every heart has access.

My views with regard to the authority of Scripture, too, have undergone no change. I think that its accuracy cannot be infallibly relied on; that every man must use his best knowledge, judgment, and reflection, to decide how far it is reliable, and what facts and convictions it most clearly yields to his own mind.

Mr. Hutton, whose letter is dated from Quarndon, near Derby, states that should he fail to retain his position as minister of Upper Brook-street Chapel, it is his intention to quit the ministry altogether for another occupation.

At a meeting of the congregation held on Sunday week, Mr. Hutton's resignation was accepted by a large majority, but the vote was accompanied with assurances of great personal esteem, and of gratitude for his able and devoted services.

THE “REVIVALS” IN IRELAND.

The Rev. Edward A. Stopford, Archdeacon of Meath, has studied the revival on the spot, and in a pamphlet of ninety-two pages has laid his experience before the public. Archdeacon Stopford, as the title of his pamphlet, “The Work and the Counterwork,” implies, believes that there is good in the movement now visible in the north of Ireland. He tells us he has not met with any person of a contrary opinion: that all with whom he has conversed in Belfast, clergy, laity, persons of all classes in society, and holding all varieties of views in respect of the physical phenomena, all agree that there is widely awakened a serious attention to religion in the minds of thousands who never thought seriously of it before; that there is an access to men's minds on the subject of religion, a readiness and desire for instruction, and for joining in the worship of God, such as was never known there before; that instances are numerous of persons whose outward life is changed; that in some places the outward face of society is changed (as far as we can yet see) by a visible reformation: all this is admitted without question by those who see most to blame in the conduct of the movement. But, he is convinced, to use his own words, “that there exists, at the same time, a ‘counterwork’ dishonouring to the Holy Spirit, and antagonistic to the Scriptures, as our sole revelation from God, founded on delusions by which it is very difficult to avoid being deluded, and sedulously propagated by mean injurious alike to the welfare of souls and bodies.” It is for the sake of the good that there is in the movement that he undertakes to exhibit the evil.

It appears that hysteria is intentionally adopted in this revival as a means of promoting religion; that means are used to produce and propagate it—sometimes in ignorance, but sometimes with dishonest premeditation. Such is Archdeacon Stopford's solemn assertion. Let the following statement be duly weighed:—

I was myself present, in a Presbyterian meeting-house at a prayer, offered with the most frenzied excitement

and gesticulations, that God would then and there descend and strike all the unconverted to the earth. That prayer was accompanied throughout by a storm of cries and groans, and exclamations, and amens, all having the true hysterical sound. This was the most frightful scene I have witnessed in life; at the moment of the awful command to the Almighty to come down and strike, it was perfectly terrible. No such scene would be permitted in any bedlam upon earth. Presence at such a prayer could be redeemed from guilt only by the purpose of warning. I have many terrible recollections of life, but this prayer is the most frightful of them all.

There can be no doubt that in places of worship which have become famous through their hysterical cases, or in which hysteria is prayed for, the production of it is an object desired and aimed at in the preaching.

One sermon which I heard impressed me forcibly with the conviction that the preacher had carefully studied how hysteria might be produced. An account may be as instructive to others as that sermon was to me.

The preacher's natural qualifications appeared to be but small. His manner was cold, dry, unimpassioned. His voice was naturally good, and, like his action, appeared to have been carefully studied; his tones were unnatural, as if the peculiar cry of hysteria had been taken as a model. He did not appear possessed either of intellectual or sympathetic power. He reminded me of Feuchtersleben's description of hysterical men—"for the most part effeminate."

It was on the parable of Dives and Lazarus. There was nothing of the love of Christ nor of the guilt of sin; there was nothing to awaken conscience; hell, h-e-l-l, h-e-l-l was the one cry, and the sole object aimed at was to produce a sensation of intensified torture—of physical self-feeling. Remarkable as this sermon was for the paucity and smallness of ideas, it could not be wholly without ideas; but passages were. After the part above described came a passage in which "the existence of Dives" and "endless duration" were put together, repeated again, transposed, reversed, inverted with infinite variety and art, until nothing in the nature of an idea to occupy the mind remained—nothing but the prolongation of the physical self-feeling of agony. This part of the sermon struck me as the most laboured and studied piece of composition I ever listened to. The skill shown in the wording was great, and the whole object of the study appeared to be the elimination of every idea or thought. It was evidently here the chief labour of preparation had been bestowed; and it was precisely here, where every idea had disappeared, that the preacher bestowed the whole force of voice, of tone, and gesture—a fact which I had observed in other sermons before.

Accustomed to reflect on every intellectual excitement and every true emotional feeling by which hysterical action can be counteracted, I had sat down to watch and track the process by which hysteria can be produced. Precisely as I expected, when all sense and meaning was gone, the preacher had his base and unmanly triumph in evoking a wild and long-continued scream of hysterical agony, which, as it rose more loud and thrilled more wild, did effectually silence the preacher, and left him standing in his pulpit with a most self-satisfied air, until her tardy removal enabled him to proceed.

That thrilling cry of agony—that cold-blooded outrage upon the moral nature of woman—did awaken in me the strongest feeling of indignation that has ever filled my breast.

The preacher, before giving out his text, requested that if any cases occurred, the congregation would be quiet, and leave it to the office-bearers of the church, who had made full preparation for their reception. While the preacher was urging, with the peculiar pointing of the hand before described, "Your case is as bad as hell can make it," a poor girl cried and said, "God is doing His work in that individual."

When the sermon closed I obtained admission to the room to which this girl had been carried, pursuant to the arrangements announced by the preacher. The room was small, and very narrow, and stifling—no air, no water was there.

A more pitiable sight I never saw. This girl was about fifteen years of age, or, perhaps, a year or two older; her frame was weak and thin, her small hands stained and ground with hard work, her skin delicate and transparent, her hair and eyelashes long and dark, her neck marked with scrotula, with a highly intellectual face, seldom seen in her class of life, except in weakly girls, and now made painfully interesting by the unearthly expression of cataleptic hysteria; every movement of the head and hands, every expression of the countenance, every moan was markedly hysterical. She had previously been struggling and screaming; she was now quiet, her lips sometimes moving, but inaudibly; she had spoken of the devil catching souls to throw them into hell, crying, "Away! you shan't have mine;"—just the last impression made upon her failing mind.

I learned that this was the third attack that this poor girl had had in a short time, each being more severe than the former; so readily does the habit grow. I could have wept to see this sad disease superadded, in the name of religion and of the Holy Ghost, to a poor weak frame, a scrofulous habit, and a life of toil.

She was seated on a form, reclining in the arms of a coarse young man, about twenty years of age. He was no relation of hers, being ignorant of her name or residence. He seemed employed for the purpose, and related with apparent glee that before we came it in had taken all his strength to hold her in her struggles. In this small room, and gathered closely round her, were eight or ten young women, some of whom (perhaps all) had lately been hysterical, and two or three young men (not related to her), of whom one at least had been lately hysterical too. No elderly woman was there, nor any elderly man, except one who came in once and twice for a few minutes during the hour we remained there.

Just opposite, and touching her, sat a girl who had gone through the same kind of conversion two days before, and was now crying hysterically, but quietly. She was well dressed for a mill girl, having showy bracelets and several rings upon her fingers, notwithstanding her recent conversion.

The young man who held the patient, and who seemed quite used to that employment, grimed with professional pleasure as he exhibited to us the points of the case, and explained his treatment.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM IN TUSCANY.

The Evangelical churches of Tuscany have made a successful application to the new Minister of Public Instruction, Signor Salvagnoli, for the legalisation of their baptisms and marriages. In order that the matter might be brought to a practical issue, a particular case was presented to the Minister, which resulted in the following decree:—

Having perused the memorial of Agatino Poli, who professes the Evangelical religion, in the bosom of which he has resolved to educate the children born of him, including his newly-born son, without being compelled to do anything which is contrary to the religion professed by him—considering that the civil state of citizens should be legally established, without regard to the religion professed by the said citizens.

We decree:—

1. That Agatino Poli produce at the office of the Civil State the certificate of his marriage, the certificate to show that the said child was his own offspring, specifying the hour and day of his birth, and a declaration in which is said that the said Poli and his wife profess the evangelical religion, and what name they intend giving their new-born child.

2. That the Secretary of the Civil State, on the presentation of the aforesaid document, shall register the birth of the son of Agatino Poli and his wife in the Registrars Book of Births, specifying what they profess in point of religion, and all other necessary particulars. The Secretary-General of the Ministerial section of the Civil State will receive a copy of the present decree, and the Prefect of Florence will, in consequence, give the proper orders for it.

Given by the Minister for Ecclesiastical Affairs, on the 20th July, 1859.

Signed by the Prefect of Florence.

Co. FIGLIO V. SALVAGNOLI.

Co. JO. GLACOMI.

At Nice a society has been organised for the publication of Christian works in the Italian tongue, auxiliary to the Valdese Society at Turin. The committee consists of six foreigners and two Italians, belonging to the Valdese Church. They have commenced operations by offering a premium of 50*l.* to the author of the best writing on the following theme:—"The Necessity for Christian Reform in Italy, and the Means by which it may be effected."

THE CHRISTIAN UNION MOVEMENT IN AUSTRALIA.

Mr. Binney will have, on his return, materials for a capital book on Christian union, seeing that the movement commenced by the Bishop of Adelaide, and dropped by him almost as soon as commenced, has been taken up by others. For Sir Richard MacDonnell, the Governor, backed by Sir Charles Cooper, the Chief Justice, has actually asked the Episcopalian Synod to pass the following resolutions:—

1. That, in the opinion of this Synod, the time has arrived for promoting Christianity and the spread of evangelical truth in South Australia, by a closer alliance between the branch of Christ's Church which this Synod represents, and the other Protestant evangelical denominations in this colony.

2. That the most expedient course for usefully effecting such alliance appears to be a prompt and hearty recognition on terms of equality, of our Protestant Christian evangelical brethren, whether originally sprung from the Anglican Church or not, as being all members of the general reformed Church of Christ, with whom, therefore, we may safely and usefully ally ourselves in all good works.

And these resolutions were not ignominiously rejected, but, on the contrary, after due debate for two days, the subject was disposed of only by the carrying of "the previous question," by the narrow majority of four votes, the clergy and laity who voted being nearly equally divided. It may be, as the High-Church party in their vexation assert, that the propositions would have stood no chance of being carried had a vote been taken upon them; but the mere fact that they should ever have been mooted in such an assembly is highly significant. Clearly these curious occurrences would never have taken place if the Episcopalian of Adelaide were by law politically dominant over the members of other religious bodies.—*Liberator.*

The same subject is referred to by our correspondent in South Australia, who, in the course of a long letter which we are unable to give in *extenso*, says:—

The church union movement among us, which was so sudden and abruptly terminated to all appearance, has again been resuscitated by the catholic sentiment and energy of some of our leading Episcopalian. You remember that it was commenced by a correspondence between Dr. Short, the Episcopalian bishop, and the Rev. T. Binney, and that it has been called a united effort of our colonial churches to obtain greater unity of action and cordial fraternisation among themselves, but this is not an accurate description of the movement, for it manifestly belongs more to Episcopalian—Mr. Binney excepted—than to any or all other churches among us; but even this restriction admits of correction. The movement was no sooner commenced than the Episcopalian laity—not so much the clergy—took up the matter in right earnest, and although they have met with many grave obstacles to their object, they have allowed none to weaken their catholicity and fraternal feeling to all the followers of Christ. It seems that the chief impediment to action originated with the bishop and some of his clergy, and much of the bishop's conduct has been highly offensive to the most devout and intelligent of his diocese. A pamphlet has, therefore, been got up, embracing all the correspondence between Mr. Binney and Dr. Short, and containing a full review of all the promiscuous correspondence and editorial matter from the press, and many copies will be sent to England for immediate review and circulation.

The point to be gained thereby is to ascertain how far the Episcopalian bishop can repress the spiritual instinct of his flock in the matter of visible co-operation with reformed Christians of any sect, and whether steps cannot at once be taken for rendering obsolete "the traditions of eighteen centuries."

Every Christian man and sect which accurately understands "the liberty wherewith Christ has made them

free," will be inclined to mingle laughing and crying at such deference to human authority, but ecclesiastically it is right enough in itself, and noble is the act of those with whom it emanates. I have long told you that our Episcopalian laity were far ahead in all that belongs to New Testament knowledge and character to almost the whole of their clergy, and by-and-by you will have ample confirmation.

South Australia is almost the only British dependency where the Episcopalian chief could venture to reciprocate cordial action on a limited and private scale with a Nonconformist clergyman; but it can be done here, and if it had been carried out to the fullest extent, it would not have offended the remaining prejudices of many of the Episcopalian. I do not like to make statements that might seem to imply their great obligation to Nonconformist Christians; but it is certain they are gradually putting off one tradition after another, and that they adopt our principles in a modified form. I am inclined to think that Mr. Binney's correspondence will ultimately produce great good among them; for the more familiar they make themselves with his manly and liberal advocacy of New Testament truth, the more willing they will become to admit the rectitude of his principle, the correctness of his opinions, and the validity of his claims to be considered a properly authorised teacher. This correspondence is finding its way, through various channels, all over the Australias, and exciting much interest in each of the colonies. The soil is quite ready to receive such seed, and after all the cultivation which it has bestowed upon it, it ought to produce an early and abundant harvest.

MORE ANNUITY-TAX PROSECUTIONS.—On Tuesday last, the collector for the established clergy of Edinburgh obtained decrees, in the Sheriff Court, for arrears of Annuity-tax against sixteen of the most respectable citizens. The firm of Adam and Charles Black, of which the representative for the city is the leading member, is among the number. The others are merchants and tradesmen, whose premises are respectively situated in the High-street, Princes-street, George-street, and other of our principal streets. As the cases were all before the High Sheriff Court, the amounts must necessarily exceed 12*l.*—*Scottish Press.*

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE CONFERENCE.—The annual Conference of the Evangelical Alliance is to be held in Belfast, commencing on Tuesday, September 20.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL QUESTION.—At Evesham, the Town Council have elected as master of a free school in the town a very intelligent man, but one who has the misfortune to be a Dissenter. Thereon High-Churchism is aroused, and the Charity Commissioners are being appealed to, to undo the audacious deed!

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN SWEDEN.—The Government is about to renew the attempt it made last year to relax the extreme rigour of the laws against the Dissenters. It will be remembered that on that occasion the really important part of the Government bill, having been accepted by the citizen and peasant orders, was rejected by the privileged orders, the nobility and clergy.

DISCONTINUANCE OF CHURCH-RATES IN ST. MATTHEW'S, IPSWICH.—We believe we may announce that Church rates in this parish will be discontinued. Mr. Catt, one of the churchwardens, with the acquiescence of the rector, the Rev. C. H. Gaye, having obtained the assent of the leading churchmen of the parish to the voluntary system. We congratulate the parish upon this determination.—*Suffolk Chronicle.*

THE MISSION STATION AT KURUMAN.—The Executive Council have, in a despatch lately addressed to Sir George Grey, disavowed all intention of sending out any hostile commando against the Mission Station of Kuruman. They charged the missionaries there, however, with aiding or abetting the native tribes, and supplying them with ammunition in opposition to the interests of the State. The venerable Mr. Moffat, in a recent letter, also addressed to Sir George Grey, and which was published this week, has given the clearest and most satisfactory refutation of this charge that could possibly be desired.—*Cape and Natal News.*

SECESSION FROM THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—The *Morning Star* notices a meeting of the friends of the Rev. T. Dugard, late curate of St. Mary, Haggerston, who has, it appears, seceded from the Church of England, and intends to set up a Free Church, for which a building is to be erected in the Triangle, Hackney. At this meeting Mr. Dugard declared that he rejected at once the tie of the priesthood and baptismal regeneration; and, whilst he would retain the Liturgy, it would be in a revised form, purged of its Popery, so that his motto would be "Liturgy and Liberty." Mr. Dugard was formerly chaplain at Price's Candle Factory, Vauxhall, and the founder of an Association called "The Home Evangelising Society."

THE ADMISSION OF INDIAN MISSIONARIES TO GAOLS.—The papers publish an important despatch from Lord Canning, addressed to the Government of the Punjab, referring to the preaching of Christian missionaries in gaols. A question was submitted to the supreme Government as to whether the missionaries should be permitted to enter the gaols with the view of extending among the prisoners the knowledge of Christianity. The question arose from an application made by certain American missionaries to perform this service. Sir John Lawrence and the Judicial and Financial Commissioners of the Punjab had decided that the missionaries might be admitted to preach in the gaols, but the Governor General in Council is of a different opinion. The Governor General sees no objection to allow missionaries to

enter the prison to confer with those who wish their services, but this, he remarks, is a very different thing from allowing them to enter to preach to whomsoever they choose. He remarks that, if this were permitted, the natives of India would not believe in our professions of religious neutrality. Accordingly, the Governor General peremptorily forbids propaganda in the prison.

WESLEYANISM AND INDEPENDENCY.—In a speech at the recent Conference, the Rev. Wm. Arthur said:—"I am indebted to my friend Mr. Osborne for statistics of a startling character. In our ten Conference towns, we added about thirty per cent. to the number of our ministers—we had 90 at the former period, from the year 1834 to 1857,—about 124 now. What is the result? We have there 12,000 less Methodists now than we had then; 33 more ministers; 12,000 fewer members! I know the effects of divisions. ('Hear, hear,' and sensation.) I make allowance for that. But mark the progress of the Independent denomination in London alone. Between 1840 and 1857, period less by six years than the one included above, their chapels increased from 88 to 171, or about doubled. I need not mention the growth of the Established Church in large towns, for we all know that it has been beyond all proportion to our own."

THE LATE SEIZURE FOR MINISTER'S DUES, SOUTHAMPTON.—The goods seized by distress warrant, for the payment of minister's dues in the parishes of St. Lawrence and St. John, were sold by auction on Tuesday, by Mr. J. R. Weston. A subscription had been raised amongst the working men in the town, the proceeds of which were handed over to a gentleman who attended the sale, and who announced his intention of purchasing, if possible, the goods taken from the house of Mr. Greenwood, with a view of restoring them to him. Under these circumstances the brokers present refrained from offering any biddings, and but one other party was found to bid besides the gentleman referred to, to whom eventually the articles were knocked down, but at a price which will hardly cover the expenses, so that the Rev. Gibson Lucas will take nothing by his movement. By an advertisement, in another column, it will be seen that the Mayor, in compliance with a numerously-signed requisition, has called a public meeting on the subject for next Tuesday evening.—*Hants Independent*.

THE MORTARA PROTEST.—A noble protest against the Pope's theft of a Jewish child has just been printed. It states that a Jewish child, Edgar Mortara, was forcibly seized and taken from his parents and placed under the guardian care of the Pope—that it is a dishonour to Christianity in the eyes of the Jews among all nations that the seizure and detention of the child should be supposed to be consistent with the principles of the Christian religion. Therefore the persons whose names are attached protest and declare that the proceedings of the Pope of Rome, in taking away the Jewish child and educating him contrary to his parents' will in the Roman Catholic faith, are repulsive to the instincts of humanity, and in violation of parental right and authority, as recognised in the laws and usages of all civilised nations, and, above all, in direct opposition to the spirit and precepts of the Christian religion. This protest, which will be translated into the various languages of Europe, is signed by the Mayors of the chief cities of England, and the Provosts of the cities and towns of Scotland, by several of the Bishops, by a great number of Peers, beginning with the Duke of Wellington, some dozen Members of Parliament, numbers of the clergy of the Churches of England and Scotland, the office-bearers of the various missionary societies, and a large body of influential Christian men.—*St. James's Chronicle*.

THE PERSECUTIONS IN SYRIA.—We recently reported the deputation to Lord John Russell to request his interference with the Turkish Government in order to the prevention of the cruel persecutions of native Protestants in various parts of Asia Minor. The following is a copy of the new Vizierial letter, which Lord John Russell informed the deputation had been issued on the subject:—

(TRANSLATION.)

TO NOURISHED PASHA, GOVERNOR OF SIDON.
Herewith is enclosed, for your perusal in copy, translation of the Memorandum presented to the Porte, concerning the vexatious treatment with which the Protestants established in the province of Sidon are visited.

Considering that it is essential that all classes of his Majesty's subjects should enjoy peace and security under every circumstance, and in every undertaking, and that the Protestants are the legitimate subjects of the Imperial Government, it cannot be in anywise tolerated that they should have to endure the injustice and oppression related in the document aforesaid; and as such things are attributed to the apathy and indifference of the Government, they will not fail in the end to bring down on it responsibility. You will, therefore, consider attentively the contents of the enclosed note, institute a full inquiry into the circumstances and acts therein detailed, and perform in all its entirety the reparation due at the hands of Government.

You will further see that in future, also, Protestants are admitted without interruption to an enjoyment of the benefits of justice and peace.

(Sealed) MEHMED EMIR AALI.

THE RELIGIOUS DISTURBANCES AT ST. GEORGE'S EAST.—On Sunday there was a renewal of the disturbances which have for some weeks past disgraced the parish of St. George's East. At the close of the afternoon sermon, which was preached by the Rev. Hugh Allen, nearly the whole of the congregation, numbering upwards of 2,000 persons, remained in the church in order to be present at what is known

as the rector's service, which commences at four o'clock. It was so clear that the main object of the congregation was disturbance that Mr. Thompson, the churchwarden, advised Mr. Lee not to proceed with the service, and this recommendation the reverend gentleman at once acceded to.—The churchwarden, after leaving the vestry, ascended the steps of the reading-desk, and said, "I announce to you that the four o'clock service to-day will be suspended." Some hisses followed, upon which the churchwarden said, "I wish it to be understood that if I detect any one creating a disturbance I will order him into custody." A person near the altar said, "What will you do with him?"—The churchwarden said, "I will take care he is severely punished." Finding there was to be no service the assembly struck up, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," which they concluded notwithstanding the churchwarden's remonstrances. On their way from the church to the rectory-house some of the choristers were severely maltreated by the mob, who broke into the rector's garden. Mr. Thompson, the churchwarden, had, however, preceded them, and managed to eject them.

Religious Intelligence.

THE REV. E. W. GARNER, OF DUNHOLME, having received an unanimous call from the church and congregation meeting in the Independent Chapel, Stainland, has accepted the same, and intends commencing his labours there on the 18th inst.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—We understand that the Committee of the London Missionary Society have requested the Rev. Eustace Conder, of Poole, to undertake the training of some of their students, and that Mr. Conder has consented to conduct the studies of four students.—*Patriot*.

GRAYS, ESSEX.—The first anniversary of the new Congregational Chapel in this place was celebrated on Tuesday, August 30, 1859, when two most excellent and appropriate discourses were delivered; in the afternoon by the Rev. J. P. Turquand, of Walthamstow, and in the evening by the Rev. G. Smith, of Poplar. Several ministers and many friends from the neighbouring churches showed their sympathy with the pastor and the newly inaugurated movement by their presence on the occasion. A goodly number sat down to tea in the Wesleyan Chapel. The money collected was devoted to the liquidation of the debt on the chapel.

REMOVAL OF CHAPEL DEBT.—On Tuesday, Aug. 30th, the church and congregation connected with Esher-street Chapel, Kennington-lane, held their second anniversary of the settlement of their present pastor, the Rev. J. Marchant. The report of the operations of the last two years contained much that was interesting and encouraging. A debt on the chapel of 352*l.* had been entirely removed, 50*l.* had been spent on repairs and improvements, and 85*l.* raised towards the debt on the school. If to these sums are added what have been contributed for other purposes, the total amount raised by a small congregation exceeds 1,100*l.* The addresses to the meeting were most appropriate, and were delivered by the Rev. Messrs. Harcourt, Tiddy, Eastman, Robinson, Lancaster, and the deacons; and the proceedings were closed with a vote of thanks to the ladies who had gratuitously furnished the provisions for the tea.

A NOBLE EXAMPLE.—The following is from the *Harbinger*, the organ of the Countess's Connexion in Canada:—

MONTRÉAL.—ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH.—Our friends will be pleased to hear of the progress of this church, under the ministry of our esteemed brother, the Rev. Alfred Stone, and also of the munificence of its founder, T. Molson, Esq., who, in addition to the erection of the church, has founded a college, of which the Rev. A. Stone is the rector, and who has recently applied to the Countess's Connexion in England to recommend gentlemen to conduct the examination of the students. We understand, also, that Mr. Molson is about establishing six professorships for the college by investing the liberal sum of 5,000*l.* each. May his noble example lead many among the wealthy of our land to devise liberal measures for the benefit of mankind!

Mr. Molson has already expended more than 50,000*l.* on the buildings, and contributes upwards of 1,000*l.* per annum towards their support.

ROCHDALE.—ORDINATION SERVICES.—On Tuesday, the 23rd ult., the Rev. George Snashall, B.A., was publicly ordained as pastor of the church and congregation assembling in Providence Chapel.

The Rev. Daniel Frazer, LL.D., president of Airedale College, delivered the introductory discourse from Eph. ii. 20, "And are built upon the foundation of the apostles, &c." The Rev. A. Blackburn, of Eastwood, then asked the usual questions, and having expressed his entire approval of the answers he received, the Rev. W. Roseman, of Bury, offered the ordination prayer; after which Dr. Raffles gave an excellent and impressive charge to the pastor, from 2 Cor. vi. 3, "Giving no offence in anything, that the ministry be not blamed." At the close of the morning service a large number of ministers and friends sat down to dinner in one of the school-rooms. After dinner several of the ministers of the town and neighbourhood addressed the company. In the evening the Rev. Joseph Parker, of Manchester, preached a very powerful sermon to the people from the first part of the 16th chapter of Romans.

PRESENTATION TO THE REV. W. ROAF, OF WIGAN.—A few days since, at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Lancashire Congregational Union, held in Chapel-street Chapel, in this town, a handsome testimonial was presented to the Rev. William Roaf, of Wigan, the excellent and

indefatigable gratuitous secretary of the Union, by a number of gentlemen connected with the Congregationalists in the county, as an expression of their high regard for his character, their sympathy and admiration of his efficient services in promoting the great objects of the Union. The general treasurer, William Armitage, Esq., of Manchester, was in the chair. The Rev. J. G. Rogers, B.A., of Ashton-under-Lyne, conveyed the testimonial to Mr. Roaf, and spoke of the respect and love in which he himself, and indeed the denomination generally, held him. Mr. Roaf, who was much affected by the unexpected manifestation of kindness, then expressed, in a short but appropriate address, his sincere appreciation of the gift. The venerable Dr. Raffles, of Liverpool, then spoke of his confidence in and his affection towards his rev. brother, of the admirable tact he possessed in conducting the operations of the Union, which extends to every part of Lancashire, and his great joy that so valuable a testimonial had been presented to one who had accepted the office of secretary under an emergency, and who had economised the funds, without in the least curtailing the agencies of this truly Christian organisation.—*Blackburn Weekly Times*.

SUNDAY MEETINGS ON GLASGOW-GREEN.—On Sabbath evening week meetings were held on different parts of the Green, at some of which addresses were delivered by earnest ministers of the Gospel on the claims of Christianity. At the Humane Society's house and Nelson's Monument, addresses were given by well-known advocates of temperance. Considerable interest was excited at the gathering round the monument, by addresses from Mr. W. Logan and Mr. John Moffat—a working man from Rochdale, and a teetotaler of twenty-four years' standing—the subject being, "The public-house the enemy of God and man." Mr. Moffat, who is a native of Dumfries, gave a graphic and touching account of the comforts he had personally experienced since he abandoned strong drink. Mr. Logan mentioned that after spending a pleasant half-hour at the Wynd prayer-meeting the other evening, he passed a large public-house in the immediate neighbourhood, to which he had paid special attention for more than twenty years, and for the first time during the whole of that period he found it without a customer. This was probably to some extent owing to the revival meetings at present being held in that locality; but to show the necessity for coupling temperance with religious efforts, he stated that in a pawn-shop in the same locality he found a large number of copies of the sacred Scriptures, many of which had no doubt been sold to obtain the means of purchasing intoxicating liquors.

DURSLEY TABERNACLE, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—The jubilee services, commemorative of the opening of this place of worship, have just been held. The jubilee was inaugurated by two appropriate and impressive sermons on Lord's-day, August 14; that in the morning by the oldest minister in the county, the Rev. J. Burder, A.M., and in the evening by the Rev. E. J. Hartland, of Bristol. The congregations were large, and liberal collections were made in aid of the fund for the erection of a jubilee schoolroom. On the following Tuesday evening, August 16th, the jubilee tea-meeting was held under a spacious marquee erected in an adjoining field, when between 800 and 900 persons sat down to tea, being the largest tea-meeting for a religious object ever held in this part of Gloucestershire. The tent was tastefully decorated with flowers, and the refreshments partaken of by this large assembly were all gratuitously and liberally supplied by the ladies of the church and congregation. After tea, a public meeting was held in the Tabernacle, when about 1,000 persons were present, and numbers were unable to gain admission. The chair was taken by H. O. Wills, Esq., of Bristol; and after a statement by the pastor, the Rev. Richard Bentley, of the past history of the church, by which Nonconformity in Dursley was traced down to the memorable 24th of August, 1662, suitable and very impressive addresses were delivered by the Revs. T. Lloyd, of Ebley; A. Gillman, W. Davies (Wesleyan), Henry Quick, of Bristol; J. Andrews, of Kingswood; and E. J. Hartland. The meeting was closed with prayer by the Rev. H. J. Osborne, and thus terminated a series of services which for spiritual influence and interest will long be embalmed in the memory and hearts of hundreds. Nearly 50*l.* was realised by the tea-meeting, &c., in behalf of the jubilee school fund.

A MODEL MISSION.—We last week recorded the formal leave taken by the Rev. J. H. Wilson, now Home Mission Secretary to the Congregational Union of England, of the Mission Church in Albion-street in this city. The mission, as is well known, was originated and for eleven years most energetically and successfully worked by Mr. Wilson, and as it is admittedly a model institution of its kind, the present time seems appropriate for saying a few words on its history. The facts are furnished by the tenth annual report, an interesting document now before us. The fundamental idea of the mission was "an organisation of means which would blend the temporal with the spiritual, and do full justice to the law of self-improvement." The necessity for its existence was founded in the fact, that some 10,000 adults in this city attended no church, and were then (1847) living in a state of the lowest social and moral degradation. We need not dwell on the first humble efforts—the motley meeting of "twenty of the most depraved and neglected men and women that the city contained," in that small room, "twelve feet by eight," lighted by a single candle, and the roof "only five feet six inches from the ground;" nor on the gradual increase of attendance in the wooden "Albion-street Ragged Kirk," built on the

site of a miserable penny theatre. The facts are sufficiently known. Let us rather glance briefly at the machinery put in operation and at some of the results. The second step after the erection of a place of worship was the formation of a self-supporting Tract and Bible Society, to which the first year's contributions were "6 shillings in silver, 60 sixpences, 1,920 pennies, and 4,568 halfpennies; total, 19. 6s. 4d." This was expended in the purchase of tracts, magazines, Testaments, and Bibles; and since the commencement of the mission 80,000 tracts and magazines, and 500 Bibles and New Testaments, have been bought, besides grants and donations. A prosperous Sunday-school was next formed, followed by a weekly prayer-meeting, a committee to visit the sick, a class for instruction in sacred music, a library (supplied by the Religious Tract Society), and a well and liberally organised Temperance Society, in connexion with which able and interesting scientific lectures were stately delivered. The next important step was the establishment of a penny bank—an institution which has of late been widely copied elsewhere. The funds are regularly transferred to the national savings' bank; and the total amount saved since the commencement amounts to no less than 2,300L. A day school, attended by 130 poor children, paying a fee of one penny per week, and where from 40 to 50 girls attend at night, and are taught to read and write, knit and sew, may be said to complete the machinery. A handsome and commodious chapel was erected in 1855 (the property, which cost in all 1,125L, and on which there is still a floating debt of moderate amount, being vested in trustees). The church now consists of about 100 members, and, to the extent of its ability, it actively supports home mission work; there being also a practical evangelist in connexion therewith, paid by a liberal-minded Christian gentleman of the Episcopal Church. Last year, the income from weekly offerings and seat-rents was 70L. The church has now as its pastor the Rev. Mr. Duncan, whose earnest and efficient labours are much appreciated. Such is the Albion-street Mission. Formed on a broad and liberal basis, and worked with untiring energy, it has been eminently successful in its object. That success is the best possible guarantee that Mr. Wilson's appointment to his present office is an appointment of the right man to the right place.—*Aberdeen Free Press.*

Correspondence.

COTTON CULTIVATION IN THE WEST INDIES.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR.—Mr. Strutt is well-known in British Guiana as one of the most independent and devoted of the stipendiary magistrates, and by no persons more esteemed than the Rev. Messrs. Dalglish and Roome, over whose annual educational meetings he has presided. His testimony in the *Spectator* is, therefore, of great value—much greater than that of gentlemen who have never been in the West Indies, but who, on the information of interested parties, constantly repeat the cuckoo-cry of want of labour. What says this truthful and most competent witness? "I repeat deliberately there is an abundance [of labour]. The cultivation of sugar is laborious from the very first process in the field, to the last in the boiling-house; and the labourers, whether men or women, must be strong and athletic to endure it. The cultivation of cotton and coffee is light—as easy as to gather currants and gooseberries here."

"There are at this moment, in the British West Indies (and I make the statement without fear of contradiction) from four to five hundred thousand people who never assist in the smallest degree in the cultivation of sugar, merely because they think the work is too laborious, and they prefer any other, even precarious, mode of obtaining a livelihood, but many, indeed the majority, because their physical powers are unequal to it. You may inquire, 'But would these people turn out to labour in the cotton field?' I answer by asking, 'Do the women and children in Kent turn out to pick hops and apples in the proper season?' The black people know and appreciate the value of money, and the comforts it can bring to them as well as any people in the world—only afford them the opportunity of earning it."

Why, then, it will be asked, are not these thousands of labourers employed by the land-owners? The answer is easy. Sugar cultivation is so profitable that every pound the estate-owner can save or borrow is employed in increasing the cultivation of canes. In Jamaica there is scarcely any credit. Partly bad government, and partly immigration schemes, have exhausted the financial resources of the people, and the credit of the island is so low that bankers and merchants refuse to make advances as heretofore. The compensation money has been long since exhausted. Now, then, is the time for persons of capital to purchase lands and buildings, to employ the labourers in cotton cultivation, and so to supersede, to as great an extent as possible, the demand for American grown cotton. That this may be done most profitably as well as usefully, I will endeavour to show in another letter.

Yours truly,

S. B.
N. Brixton, Sept. 5, 1859.

THE COOLIE TRAFFIC IN THE WEST INDIES.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR.—The enclosed extract from the *Hong Kong Register* has been forwarded in a letter from the writer, with a request that insertion for it should be obtained in some influential papers. As Coolie emigration, especially in regard to the West Indies, is a subject which, at the present time, is exciting a very deep interest, this testimony as to its *true character*, from one so competent to judge, cannot fail to interest your readers. The writer is a missionary connected with the American Baptist Union.

I am, Sir, yours very truly,

FRED. TRESTRAIL.
Baptist Mission House, 33, Moorgate-street.

Such is the aversion of the English mind to everything which savours of involuntary servitude that a system

carried on admittedly on that principle would be frowned down by public opinion, even before the active interference of Government could be called in requisition.

The long toleration, and the still successful continuance of the Coolie traffic, we believe is to be attributed mainly therefore to the want of a more just apprehension of its real nature. Coolie slavery has been constantly mixed up with and mistaken for Coolie emigration. In connexion with the Hong Kong trade there is much of the latter, and none of the former.

With Macao and Whampoa, on the contrary, there is much of the former, and, lately at least, but little, if any, of the latter.

The manner in which the preliminaries are arranged are such as to outward appearance to favour the opinion that the present Coolie traffic is but a system of emigrant apprenticeship, carried on with all due precautions to prevent abuse, and furthermore that a participation directly or indirectly in its profits may perhaps involve nothing that need shock the most refined sense of honour.

For in the beginning there is a contract drawn up, in which the Coolie is said to agree to enter upon an eight years' term of service. The compact names a fixed stipend which shall be paid to the Coolie monthly for his services, and finally it is stated that in some instances a promise is included that on the expiration of his term of service he shall be sent back to China at the expense of his master.

People at home take notice of this, and detecting nothing but what appears to accord strictly with the principles of fairness which regulate contracts for labour among themselves, and having withal a distaste for dabbling in morbid humanity, incline to the apprehension that the evil inherent in the traffic has been overestimated, and, though not fully satisfied, tacitly acquiesce in the existing state of things, hoping that time will develop its true character more clearly.

In our opinion the standard of honour which it implies will not come unsullied from a rigid inspection. There are but few merchants, we believe, in Hong Kong, who would not for themselves lay imperative claim to higher principles than such an inspection would disclose.

We will unfold what we mean. The Coolie traffic, viewed in the abstract, and, for the present, entirely apart from the outrages with which it is rife, is the application to human beings of the principles of trade. In other words Coolie labour becomes an article of merchandise in the same manner as are horses and hogs. This latter term is not used to invest the subject in additional reproach by means of an odious comparison. Buying Coolies is by the Chinese themselves termed "buying hogs," for the reason that they are bought and sold and transferred in droves, in the same manner as are these animals. Dealers in dry goods, in silks, in teas, or in live stocks, proceed on the principle of buying in places where the goods are cheap, and selling in markets where the value is enhanced, the difference of price in their favour being taken as an honourable return for the use of their capital, the risk they incur, and the labour they expend.

But while this is in harmony with the highest standard of morality and the nicest sense of honour, where the articles of trade are cargo goods, or simply irrational animals, yet when men and women are concerned the case is different. Though little can be said in praise of the discrimination of former times on this subject, yet in civilised society of the present day a distinction is clearly perceived between men and cattle, though it is much to be lamented that it is so often disregarded.

A man may buy piece goods in Manchester at Manchester prices, and sell them in China at China prices, without giving the least occasion for a reflection upon his honour. But if he should in country towns in England seek out young men ignorant of foreign countries, or reduced to personal straits from any cause whatever, and engage them to do Hong Kong service at English village prices, he could hardly expect to escape criticism. Upon reaching China and discovering the advantage that had been taken of them, very few young men would feel their dissatisfaction allayed by being told they were at least as well off as they were in England. Should the merchant make it a rule to employ all his clerks in this way, he could not hope to retain in any very high degree either their affection, or the esteem of the community. Suppose the case were stronger, and the merchant should, as a part of his legitimate business, enter upon the speculation of supplying all the counting-rooms of China with mercantile assistants; drawing up the contract in England for 500 dolls. per annum; sending them out to China and re-hiring them, or rather selling their contracts for 1,000 dolls., and receive in advance of the five years the difference in price, 2,500 dolls., to be put in all cases in his own pocket, after deducting the necessary expenses of a transit around the Cape; in such a case as this it would be plain to foresee the indignation with which he would be received, and the disgust with which he would be repelled by high-minded and honourable men.

And yet this is the principle on which the Coolie trade is carrying on. It is buying human labour cheap and selling it dear.

The truth of this will be readily manifest. In China labour is cheap, in Cuba it is dear, being at an advance of three or four hundred per cent. To possess themselves of this difference in price is the object of those engaged in the Coolie speculation. The Coolie agent buys in China, selling in Havanna. The transaction is viewed by him as purely a commercial one, and the losses and gains are placed against each other in the same way as on a shipment of horses. The cost price in China, the expenses for provision, the fees paid to various parties, landing assistance, the ship's charter, the percentage of deaths, make up the items in the debit column, while the sale price in Havanna forms the solitary item on the credit page.

It is easy, therefore, to make an approximation of the extent to which the trade would pay if there were not so large a percentage of deaths. It is believed that, as a general thing sixty dollars is amply sufficient to defray all the expenses actually incurred on account of the Coolie himself, from the time of his entrance to the barracoon until he reaches the market in Havanna. This includes all his provision, his clothing, the bounty paid either to himself or the Chinese broker who brings him, and even the fee of the doctor who ships him naked and examines him anterior to being received. It does not, however, include the passage. He is shipped, not on his own account, but on account of the owners, and this therefore has to be included in the debit column of their

account. On his arrival in Havanna he is sold for the highest he will bring—the price of labourers, according to the state of the market, and the good condition of the import when passing under the hammer. We will assume 300 dollars as the price a Coolie will bring in Havanna at the present time, believing this will be found less than the average. Each Coolie would have a profit therefore of 240 dollars. Any advance in the price of Coolies it must be remembered is entirely in favour of shippers. The Coolies themselves derive no profit from it. Taking the above sum as the standard, we have on a cargo of 800 Coolies landed at Havanna, the sum of 192,000 dollars up among the various capitalists, agents, shipowners, consignees, &c., who have to aid in their work according as their several investments, bills, or charges may be. We may err in the detail of these calculations, but not, we think, materially. The Coolie contract is now generally for a term of eight years, at five dollars per month. His wages, which he would receive in that time, will therefore amount to 480 dollars. Now the Coolie is assuredly worth to the planter the price paid for him plus his wages during the time of service. Every one has it in his power, therefore, to approximate the extent to which the Coolie is made to toil for the enriching of those who have made his labour an article of merchandise.

We will suppose that the Coolie is justly chargeable with 100 dollars to pay for the passage and for what would be just charges in a legitimate Coolie emigration. Merchants will know if this be less than a proper estimate. But instead of 100 dollars, the Coolie agents receive 300 dollars (and as much more as they can get), thus taking out of the earnings of each Coolie not less than 200 dollars more than constitutes a great remuneration; or, in other words, nearly one-third of the proceeds of eight years of Coolie bondage is appropriated to themselves by men whose interest in his welfare, having reference solely to his value as a marketable commodity, began with his purchase and ended with his sale; who have sought him out in his hovel not with a desire to relieve his wretchedness, real or alleged, but to turn him into an article of commerce; who have sent him abroad not with the intention of improving his condition, but in the hope of filling their own purses with the fruits of his toil; and, finally, who, in obtaining his consent to a contract which, while it was to rob him of so great a proportion of the value of his labour, was at the same time to consign him hopelessly to the insatiable clutch of the Cuban Spaniard, having been successful mainly by having recourse to his ignorance, his vices, or his misfortunes. Whether now such a traffic can be engaged on by English and American merchants consistently with the requirements of a high standard of honour is of course for themselves to determine.

Merchants of both nations will be found on either side of the question. That there are any at all of the English in its favour, must be admitted to the reproach of the nation which requires that its *officials* at least shall have hands clean from even dubious connexion with whatever is analogous to slavery. That there are many American merchants opposed to the traffic is to be stated to their individual praise, as it shows they have risen above the standard accepted by their laws and constitution. It will be perceived that we have been looking at the question almost entirely apart from the probable treatment the Coolie receives. When that is taken into the account it aggravates the case. At some future time we may with your permission speak of the feasibility of an equitable emigration.

W. ASHMORE.

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

A despatch from Berne says:—"It is confidently asserted that a fresh interview between the Emperor of the French and the Emperor of Austria will probably take place at some Swiss town."

The Marquis de Ferrière-le-Vayer, the French Ambassador at Florence, has been recalled by his government.

Prince R. Metternich's visit to St. Sauveur, and his subsequent departure for Vienna, are regarded by some persons as harbingers of the assembly of a Congress; by others, said to have reference to the meeting (announced by telegram) between the two Emperors in Switzerland.

A letter from St. Sauveur says:—

The health of the Emperor and Empress appears excellent, and the waters, which they use very regularly, are said to be of great benefit to their Majesties. They every day take long walks, and visit everything of interest in the neighbourhood. The delicious views of the basin of the Luz appear above all other places to attract their attention. Their Majesties have also visited the thermal establishment of the Hontalade, the waters of which are so beneficial when taken at the same time that the springs of St. Sauveur are used. In all their excursions they proceed without the slightest state, and have several times expressed their gratification at the inhabitants not disturbing their incognito.

The Emperor is expected at the Camp of Chalons on the 20th inst., and at Paris on the 26th, and it is stated as positive that he will go to Cherbourg in the course of October.

The Emperor will be present at the inauguration, in the month of October, of the colossal statue of the Virgin which has been erected on a rock in the town of Puy (Haute Loire), and which is formed partly of guns taken in the Crimea.

The French Government, conscious probably of the shortcomings of the measure of disarmament which it announced the other day, has determined to give it further extension. A considerable portion of the conscripts of 1853 will obtain a six months' leave of absence, which will be renewable so long as the exigencies of the service shall permit.

Amongst those who have refused to take advantage of the amnesty lately granted by the Emperor are to be added the names of Barbès and Charras. It is stated that Blanqui, Deleschuz, and Miot, who were transported, will accept it, so far as it

relieves them from their present position, although they do not think it desirable to return to France.

M. Ferdinand Flocon, member of the Provisional Government established in Paris in 1848, has written a letter to a Swiss paper, announcing his intention to decline to avail himself of the amnesty lately published by the Emperor Napoleon. M. Victor Chauffour, on the contrary, lately appointed to the Professorship of History in the Academy of Geneva, has resigned his chair, family reasons compelling him to take advantage of the amnesty to return to France.

The Paris journals contain articles praising very much the speech of the King of Sardinia. They conclude that it is almost certain a congress will be assembled.

The ultramontane journals are growing perfectly rabid at the prospect of the ultimate escape of Central Italy from the clutches of the double-headed eagle. They hit right and left, blindly and stupidly, and grasp at straws like the drowning. The *Gazette de France* pronounces for universal suffrage, because universal suffrage in its eyes means clerical pressure. The Tuscan suffrage test of being able to read and write is stigmatised as one of "privilege" and a "monopoly." The Tuscan *Dictateur* is charged with "evoking the spectre of anarchy, ready to show its hideous countenance from Bologna to Florence, and from Parma to Modena, if the resolutions of the Assembly of the Tusco-Piedmontese monopoly be not complied with."

The King of Sardinia's remark to the intent that Europe can hardly refuse to do for Tuscany what, under less favourable circumstances, it did for Greece, Belgium, and the Danubian Principalities, is seized upon by the *Pays* as the ground of enunciating an opinion which must not be allowed to escape notice:—

Greece, Belgium, and the Principalities all received from Europe the benefit of independence and autonomy; they were separated, under different conditions, from the empires to which they previously belonged. They then constituted new states. This is the very reverse of annexation. The assimilation established in the Royal speech between these young nationalities and Tuscany can, therefore, only apply in one respect—the autonomy in virtue of which Tuscany claims the right of choosing her own government. Now this right can only be exercised within the limits which diplomacy shall define. It is evident, for instance, that in 1832 Europe would not have admitted that Belgium, by virtue of its autonomy, should have declared itself a French province any more than it would have indirectly admitted the annexation by the nomination of a French prince.

The inference we are to draw is, of course, that Europe will say to Tuscany, "Choose your own government. You have all the world before you for the selection of prince or president—but no annexation."

It is reported that Government has given orders at Creuzot for the construction of twenty frigates, iron plated.

A letter from Algiers, of the 30th ult., says that the principal proprietors in that colony have signed a petition to the Emperor, praying that Prince Napoleon may be replaced at the head of the Government.

VICTOR EMMANUEL AND THE TUSCAN DEPUTATION.

A despatch from Turin, dated Saturday, says:— "The members forming the Tuscan deputation arrived here to-day at noon. The municipal body and some members of the Parliament went to receive them at the railway terminus. The streets through which they passed were richly decorated. An immense crowd was collected to welcome the members of the deputation, who alighted at the Hotel de l'Europe, where they addressed the people, thanking them for the enthusiastic reception they had met with. A grand illumination took place in the evening, and numerous bodies of National Guards were stationed in line along the principal streets."

The King received the Tuscan deputation at four o'clock, p.m. Signor Gherardisio, a member of the Commission, addressed to the King the following words:—

If the wish of Tuscany for annexation with Piedmont only served for the aggrandisement of your Majesty's State, we should entertain doubts as to the acceptance of our wish by your Majesty. But our wish being inspired by the love of Italian nationality, we hope that the thought of Italy will decide your Majesty to accept it.

His Majesty the King Victor Emmanuel replied:—

Gentlemen,—I am deeply sensible of the wish of the Tuscan Assembly; I thank you in my name and in the name of my people. We have received your wish as a solemn manifestation of the will of the Tuscan people, who after having made the last vestige of the foreign domination in Tuscany to cease, desire to contribute to the constitution of a strong kingdom, which shall defend the independence of Italy. But the Tuscan Assembly will have comprehended that the accomplishment of its wish can only take place by negotiations which are about to begin on the affairs of Italy. I will second your desire, becoming myself strong by the rights which are given me by your wishes. I will support the cause of Tuscany before the Powers in which the Assembly places its hopes, and especially before the magnanimous Emperor of the French, who has done so much for the Italian nation. I hope that Europe will not refuse to practise towards Tuscany that work of redressing grievances, which it has, under less favourable circumstances, practised towards Greece, Belgium, and the Danubian principalities. Your noble country gives an admirable example of moderation and concord. You will add those virtues to that one which ensures the triumph of all honest undertakings, and which overcomes all obstacles, namely, perseverance.

The reason why the Tuscan deputation was not further delayed is thus explained by the Florence correspondent of the *Times*:—

It is now felt, I am told, that it is just as well the

vote of the Romagnas should not go in with that of Tuscany and the Duchies, for the conditions of the Papal States are very peculiar and exceptional; the engagements of the Emperor Napoleon to the Pope on the one hand, and to the Pope's subjects on the other, place him, and consequently also Sardinia, in a position of the most delicate and complicated nature, and it is reasonable to expect that the King's answer to the Envoy from Romagna would necessarily be very different from that he might be emboldened to give to the deputies from Florence, Parma, and Modena.

PIEDMONT AND LOMBARDY.

The municipality of Milan has arrived at Turin for the purpose of inviting the deputation from Florence to visit the city of Milan. The Tuscan deputation were to quit Turin this day (Wednesday) for Milan.

Diplomatic despatches from Turin speak of the approaching return of Count Cavour to the head of affairs:—

The Count deemed it his duty to retire in consequence of the situation of affairs which arose out of the peace of Villafranca, but his policy has, nevertheless, been in the ascendant, owing to the strong national feeling of the Italians, and the fidelity of the Emperor Napoleon to the object with which he entered upon the war. The recall of the ex-Sardinian Minister would be a new guarantee in favour of the policy which he represents.

The Sardinian government has just issued an order for the augmentation of the army by three regiments of light cavalry and six brigades of infantry. The cavalry regiments are to be called the Milan, the Lodi, and the Montebello. The six infantry brigades will receive their designations from Brescia, Cremona, Pavia, Como, and Bergamo. The other brigade will be called the Lombard Grenadiers.

The King of Sardinia has issued a decree establishing a Tribunal of Third Instance at Milan, which is to take cognisance of all judicial matters formerly referred to the Supreme Court of Justice at Vienna. In the preamble it is stated that measures are under consideration for introducing a uniform system of legislation in Lombardy and Piedmont.

TUSCANY.

On Sunday evening a grand illumination took place throughout Tuscany; the arms of the house of Savoy were placed upon the gates of the Palazzo Vecchio and the Palazzo Pitti, amid the enthusiastic cheers of the populace. The municipal body of Florence gave a grand fête. A proclamation of the Government explains the words which the King of Sardinia had addressed to the Tuscan deputation. The peasantry participate in the universal joy of the people of Tuscany.

A letter from Florence, of the 28th ult., states that Count Moretti is shortly to leave for St. Petersburg, in order to draw the attention and kind consideration of Russia towards Tuscany.

The Tuscan Government has issued a decree enacting that the arms of the late Grand Ducal family shall be obliterated from the government stamps, and that the latter shall remain in blank until further orders. By another decree, volunteers under furlough from the Piedmontese army are to be admitted into the Tuscan army.

The deputation charged with the tender of the Tuscan Crown to King Victor Emmanuel, will not go upon its errand till all the other provinces of Central Italy—viz., Parma and the Legations, have gone through their general elections and those transactions of their respective National Assemblies which cannot fail to unite them with Modena and Tuscany in one unanimous vote for annexation to Piedmont.

PARMA AND MODENA.

The vote respecting the annexation of the duchy of Parma to Piedmont has been made known. There are 63,403 votes in favour of the annexation and 506 against it.

The volunteers joining the standards at Modena and Parma are extremely numerous. The youth from Venetia, hard driven by the cruelty of the Austrian Government, are flocking across the Po by hundreds, from Mantua, Verona, Venice, &c. Battalions from that part of Italy alone will be formed at Modena and Ferrara.

THE PAPAL STATES.

THE ROMAGNA NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

On the 1st inst., the Governor-General of the Romagna opened the National Assembly by a speech, of which the following is a summary:—

The people of the Romagna, after having exhibited great prudence during the last three months, hastened in crowds to the electoral districts to record their votes. Now it is for you, gentlemen, to give expression to the wishes of the people. The good result of my government is owing to the zeal of those who have elected me. I have endeavoured to provide for the defence of the country against aggressions from all sides, by forming a league with the neighbouring states.

He concludes thus:—

Constitute your Government, and entrust it to him who possesses your confidence.

Several members have moved the following resolution:—"The inhabitants of the Romagna will no longer submit to the temporal government of the Pope." The Assembly has decided upon taking this motion into consideration.

M. Edmond Texier, writing to the *Siecle* from Bologna, bears his testimony to the conduct of the population of the Romagna during the elections in the following terms:—

For the rest, the national will has once more declared itself throughout the Romagna. Universal suffrage has spoken within the last two days. The priests (who are

numerous in this country), the monks, the friars, have not been kept away from the polling urn; like the other citizens, they have been able freely to deposit their votes. It had been said that the priests would abstain; I saw a great number of them enter the polling divisions with their electoral card in their hands. The general result of the vote is known to-day. The liberal list—the list which would not at any price have the temporal power of the Pope re-established—has passed by an immense majority. Do not believe that this list consists of old or new revolutionary names; it is the aristocracy which is at the head of the movement. Among the deputies I hardly see any but noble names. For these rich and powerful men to have consented to stake their fortunes and liberty the clerical government must be greatly execrated in this country, since there is not one among them who is not ready to go into exile on the day that the Legations might have to return beneath the pontifical yoke. The plenipotentiaries for the military league formed between the Duchies and the Romagna belong likewise to the aristocracy; the Marquis Ginori Lisci for Tuscany, the Marquis Collapani Imperiale for Modena, and for the Romagna Prince Hercolani. This co-operation on the part of the aristocracy has not a little contributed to the maintenance of order and to the good discipline of the people.

Colonel Cipriani, from the first few days of his installation, has known how to acquire, as commissioner extraordinary, a great authority over the multitude. The people place the most absolute confidence in him and his colleagues. Vigilant, active, devoted, he looks to everything himself, and watches with scrupulous care over the maintenance of order and public tranquillity. He would tolerate no seditious cry, no harangue in the open air, no unseasonable demonstration; he is at one and the same time the political governor of the Romagna and their prefect of police. During the period of the legitimate government—that is to say, when 6,000 Austrians and 1,800 gendarmes occupied Bologna—the city and country were infested with banditti and smugglers; they stopped travellers in broad daylight, they robbed them at the gates of the city, and in the city itself. Robbery had increased to such a degree that rich persons could no longer go to their country-seats without being stopped on the road. If by chance a complaint was made to Cardinal Antonelli about this prevalence of robbery and smuggling, the perpetrators of which remained unpunished, the cardinal would quietly reply, "It is neither smugglers nor bandits that think of making revolutions."

Well, since the temporal government of the Romagna has abandoned the Romagna, by closing the rear behind the Austrian battalions, the bandit has disappeared, and the smuggler has turned soldier. No more arrests anywhere; the road over the Apennines has become as safe as the road from Paris to St. Cloud; no more crimes, no more offences. This infamous revolution had but to appear to clear the roads and secure the safety of everyone,—a bad precedent, which Cardinal Antonelli will never pardon.

The Assembly numbers one hundred and twenty-six members, forty-six for the province of Bologna alone. For the city of Bologna the successful candidates are Count Bentivoglio, the Marquis Pepoli, Minghetti (lately the State Secretary of Count Cavour), Counts Malvezzi and Annibale Ranuzzi, Count Marsili, Carlo Berti Pichat (a distinguished agriculturist, who introduced important reforms in the cultivation of silk and other branches of industry in Piedmont), Professor Hercolani, and Rodolfo Audiberti, all patriots well known for the share they took in the events of 1848. For the province of Bologna we have, among others, Prince Hercolani, Count Scarselli, Prince Simonetti, Cavalier Sozzadini, Count Masseti, Count Salini, Marquis Pizzordi, Marquis Tanari, &c., the whole nobility of Bologna, as even those who boast no titles belong to old aristocratic families. At Faenza Count Achille Laderchi has been returned. All these facts prove that the Central Italian movement is a democratic movement led by the patrician aristocracy. Such was the character of all that popular agitation of the Italian cities in the middle ages, which gave so great an impulse to the development of Italian and European civilisation.

Count Reiset is gone to Bologna, to watch the proceedings of the Assembly. It is to be hoped he will be as fully edified by the behaviour of the Romagnoli as he professes to have been by the Tuscans.

THREATENED INVASION OF THE LEGATIONS BY THE POPE.

Reports from Bologna are of a warlike tendency. It is stated that 8,000 men, under the command of General Kalbermann, have marched towards Ostiglia from Pesaro, and that an attack is expected every moment. The *Monitore di Bologna* of the 26th, without affirming or denying the fact, calls on the people to be calm and confident, as the Government is prepared to meet any eventuality. A letter from Florence of a later date says:—

The Swiss, it would seem, are likely to turn out as unsafe a support to the Pope as they proved to the King of Naples. Private letters from Fano and Rimini describe the papal army, numbering 8,000, "between good and bad" soldiers, as encamped almost within gunshot distance of the troops of the Romagna. These latter consist of three regiments of the line, one battalion of Bersaglieri, one of engineers, a squadron of dragoons, and a corps of artillery, with twelve pieces. An attack is daily expected, and the 5th of September even named for the forward move of the Papal troops.

The Pope is enlisting the very worst brigands he can find in the country, "beggars," as my informant says, and "rabble of the most infamous description." In Ancona, my letters repeat, from forty to fifty Austrians in plain clothes arrive daily, and on the morrow they reappear with the Papal livery on their back.

It was reported at Rome, on the 27th ult., that the Pope had signed a convention with the Spanish

Government, by which her Catholic Majesty will place a military force at the disposal of the Holy See, sufficient to reduce the rebellious Roman provinces to obedience!

REFORMS AT ROME.

The *Nord* of Brussels states that Cardinal Antonelli has addressed a new note to the Catholic Powers, in which he not only rejects all species of reforms, but he moreover protests warmly against what he calls an attack on the sovereign rights of the Pope.

The *Journal des Débats* publishes an extract of a letter from Rome of the 30th ult., conveying information of importance. The writer reports, on authority described as reliable, that in an interview held on the 29th ult., between the Duke de Grammont and the Pope, —

The French ambassador stated that, although no peculiarly French interest is at stake, the Emperor nevertheless would with pleasure see the Legations return under his authority, on certain conditions amicably accepted by both sides. They could, for instance, keep the administration they have formed for themselves, and which appears to satisfy them, pay a tribute, taking as a basis the taxes paid at the moment of the *de facto* separation. It is probable that the Romagna would submit to these conditions, if they were recommended to her by friends. The Pope would keep at Bologna a governor, whose presence would evidence the high suzerainty of the Holy Father; but everything, except diplomacy, would be perfectly distinct and separate.

The writer adds: —

The ambassador likewise recommended reforms for the rest of the States of the Church in terms that by their tenor and perfect moderation cannot but lead the Holy Father to suppose that he has his entire freedom. It appears that the basis proposed would still be the project of 1857. It has been added, that the military occupation by a French division would have necessarily to cease; nothing precise has been said as to the date when it will expire, but we must hope that the period will cease in the course of next year, during the first half perhaps.

The Pope is still afflicted with a sore leg caused by erysipelas, which prevents him from leaving his palace.

THE DEPOSED ITALIAN SOVEREIGNS.

It appears that Lord Normanby has got himself into trouble with some of the most distinguished champions of the Liberal cause in Tuscany. The marquis printed the speech he made in the House of Lords on the affairs of Italy, and freshened it up with a few foot-notes. In one of these notes he speaks disparagingly of the Provisional Government of Tuscany, and even represented the Secretary-General of the Foreign Ministry as guilty of "rogueries." The secretary penned a letter to the marquis, written with great indignation. To this Lord Normanby made no reply, but he seems to have replied to M. Ubaldino Peruzzi, another member of the Provisional Government, who also complained of being unfairly attacked, and of the publication of a "little adventure" which, if true, would have been most dishonourable to the writer. The Secretary-General, in a second letter to the marquis, says: —

As for your slanderous insinuations of "the curious details" that might be revealed about "my rogueries," I defy you, in the most formal manner, to instance them, and I cite you to publicly produce and justify them. If you think that age and decrepitude give you a license to tarnish with impunity the reputation of honest people, I forewarn you that you have made a calculation as false as it is infamous.

Lord Normanby has published the answer, which he returned at the time to the letter of M. Peruzzi. The noble marquis still denies that the late Grand Duke ever gave orders to bombard Florence. "A detailed strategic plan" there may have been, but there are few capitals of Europe "where such programmes of defence do not exist." He adds: —

Demonstrations sometimes save bloodshed. We had ourselves an abortive attempt at revolution in 1848; but because the Duke of Wellington placed cannon to defend the passage of London-bridge, no one ever imputed to him an intention to bombard London. All I meant to attribute to you in signing the memorandum was, that you allowed yourself to be too easily persuaded that this general plan of prospective defence on the part of General Ferrari established your charge against your Sovereign, that on the 27th of April he had given orders to bombard Florence. This I again distinctly deny.

Two letters, written in the autumn of 1855 by the Duke of Modena to his Minister for Foreign Affairs, have been discovered in the archives of the Duchy and have been published. It appears from these remarkable specimens of polite letter-writing that the Duke is of opinion that Napoleon III. is a brigand, a rascal, a "self-styled Emperor," and M. Bonaparte, and that his official paper, the *Moniteur*, is a liar. Moreover, that the success of the allied armies in the Crimea was gall and wormwood to the enlightened ruler of Modena, who offered his prayers to God that the taking of Sebastopol might prove as fatal to them as did the burning of Moscow to Napoleon. His Ducal Highness, however, takes pleasure in the pious reflection that "in this world, but in this world only, can rascals triumph," a reflection in which it is to be hoped that he found abundant comfort in his recent flight from his capital. The turning-up of these letters will hardly induce the Emperor of the French to make any very strenuous exertions for the restoration of the exiled Duke.

The *Partie*, alluding to the elegant epistles of Francis of Modena, says: —

It is probable that the ultramontane journals will take good care not to lay these letters before their readers; we hope, however, that neither the *Univers* nor its brethren will in future raise their voices in favour of a prince who calls the Emperor a brigand, and the

French rascals (*coquins*). The Duke, when he wrote those infamies, signed by anticipation the forfeiture of his crown. The judgment is now pronounced.

Thus driven to its entrenchments, the *Univers* publishes what it affects to call *ces miserables lettres*, and at the same time, instead of attempting to defend its old friend, it replies with a *tu quoque* avenir Garibaldi, that "Italian Condottiere" having, it informs its readers, "published against France and its chief insolent and sanguinary proclamations, and having followed up his words by acts."

NAPLES.

Complete tranquillity prevails throughout Sicily. The amnesty granted by the Emperor of the French has taken all people at Naples by surprise, and has awakened a yet stronger enthusiasm towards him than even existed before. By Neapolitans it is regarded, of course, in a selfish point of view, and people are speculating as to the possible influence of so large and generous an act on their own destinies. The decree giving freedom to the *suspects* has not yet been formally published or acted on. The following extract from a letter, dated August 30, describes prospects as very gloomy: —

I should be deceiving you were I not to say that, if anything, the feeling entertained against the existing Government is even stronger and more hostile than it was towards that of Ferdinand II. It is a consequence of this that one continually hears of insidious attempts to create disorder, and of precautions on the part of the Government. It was on Friday last that great apprehensions were felt by the authorities on finding that a large number of placards, written in an Italian rather than a Neapolitan sense, were in the hands of the troops. The soldiers in the Castellonuovo were shut up, strictly examined, and some officers and non-commissioned officers put under arrest. I have had occasion more than once to advert to several cases of disorder among the native troops, and now that the Swiss are being removed it is impossible not to believe that the army will, sooner or later, give expression of its fullest sympathy with their countrymen unless the national wants and demands are attended to. Letters from the provinces, too, speak of an extensive brigandage being organised in Calabria and Puglia similar to what existed in 1813. "It is clear," say some, "that the Government stir it up and encourage it." The same movement is said to be taking place in the Capitanata and in the province of Avellino, which is close upon Naples.

The *Saggiatore* of Savona (Piedmont) states, on the strength of letters received, that considerable reforms are contemplated by the Neapolitan Government, and that a constitution, a complete amnesty, and even an alliance with Piedmont are confidently spoken of. [This report greatly needs confirmation.]

The King of Naples visited the strongly fortified city of Capua last week. During the visit, which lasted six hours, the trains between Naples and Capua were stopped and the gates of the city were closed, and so the King passed the troops in review.

THE ZURICH CONFERENCES.

The following telegraphic messages have been received: —

ZURICH, Sept. 2.

Yesterday at the meeting of the plenipotentiaries, the regulation of certain points relating to the limits of the Lombardian frontiers and the separation of the civil and ecclesiastical jurisdictions was taken into consideration. The Prussian Minister accredited at Turin has arrived here, and paid a visit to the Sardinian plenipotentiaries. A meeting also took place yesterday of the second plenipotentiaries of the three Powers.

ZURICH, Sept. 3.

Yesterday there was a conference of the plenipotentiaries lasting two hours, at which M. de Bourquenay, M. de Bonneville, Count Colloredo, and M. de Meisner were present.

ZURICH, Sept. 3.

To-day there was no conference. A courier from Turin has arrived here. M. Jocet, who had left for Berne, will return to-morrow evening.

We need hardly remark that these messages have no official character.

The distribution of the debt of Lombardy is announced by the Vienna *Presse* to be settled in principle, while its details will be carried out by a commission. Lombardy, it is said, will be charged with an income of five million lire upon the Monte-Milano, and will take 200 millions of the Austrian debt.

The Vienna correspondent of a Hamburg paper says: —

It is quite certain that Sardinia offered a large sum to our Government for the cession of Venetia, which offer, though backed by England, was simply declined. Sardinia then proposed that Mantua and Peschiera should be ceded, for which a considerable indemnity was also offered; but this met with as little favour as the previous proposal. Sardinia lastly demanded that they should be made federal fortresses; and up to the present time she insists on this requirement.

AUSTRIA.

No measures announced in the Ministerial programme have yet been carried out. It is asserted that the privileges to be granted to the Jews will not be the same throughout the whole empire, but will be influenced by local circumstances. The principal privilege granted to them will be the right of acquisition of house property in large towns. It is also reported that Austria intends to discount that portion of the Austrian debt which will be transferred to Lombardy, and to sell the public domains.

The *Vienna Gazette*, of Monday, contradicts the alarming rumours which have been current regarding the continuance of the Zurich conferences. It hopes for a satisfactory conclusion, and considers the presence of the French troops of occupation, which have been left in Italy, to be of service to the interest of order.

SPAIN.

The *Correspondencia Autografa* announces that orders have been given for the formation of an expeditionary corps of 10,000 men. The Spanish Consul at Tangier has withdrawn from that place, after having handed a note to the authorities announcing that Spain has decided to have satisfaction by arms for the hostilities against Ceuta. The public feeling seems to be in favour of an expedition to Morocco, and of the acquisition of territory in the vicinity of Ceuta and Tangier.

The Madrid journals say that the Cortes will most probably be convoked for the 10th October, and that amongst the first measures submitted to them will be the budget of 1860 and a bill on the press.

Spain is rousing herself to an attempt at regaining European influence—in a very small way. Robert of Parma is, it seems, an infant of Spain. On this score, and by virtue of her claims as a "signatory of the treaties of Vienna," Spain protests against the spoliation of the little Bourbou.

PRUSSIA.

The Foreign Minister, M. Von Schleinitz, has left Berlin for Ostend, where the Prince Regent is surrounded by several diplomats, including some of Royal blood, from various Courts of Europe. From M. Von Schleinitz being called to join him, the report that a *quasi* Congress is being held there seems to gain probability.

The last accounts respecting the King of Prussia state that his Majesty had experienced a slight improvement. He takes more notice of what passes around him, and has even sat up for half-an-hour.

RUSSIA.

The *St. Petersburg Gazette*, in an article on Italian affairs, ironically suggests that, in the interests of Italy, France ought to form part of the Italian Confederation as a counterpoise to the Pope and Austria. After declaring his opinion that the German Confederation would have been long since broken up or absorbed if Austria and Prussia did not counterbalance each other, the Russian journalist observes: — "The Pope will always be a despot in religious, and the Emperor of Austria in secular, affairs. This is a necessity imposed on the former by the very principle of Catholicism; and on the latter by the historical constitution of his State. These two sovereigns being legally united in the Federal Italian Diet, will have the preponderance over Sardinia. To restore the balance, France ought to be thrown into the scale, as her Gallicanism and moderate institutions would be a check on the despotism of Austria."

In the middle of the month of July Prince Baratinski undertook a great expedition into Daghestan. An order of the day, dated the 9th of August, announces the result of that expedition in the submission of Andi, Avarie, Gumbat, Koissubo, and other districts on the left bank of the Koissu and the vicinity. An Imperial rescript announces that the Emperor has conferred upon Prince Baratinski the Order of St. George, second class.

A company has been formed at St. Petersburg for the construction of a commercial port there on a large scale.

The Russian Government has ordered the first three *corps d'armée*, under the orders of Prince Gortschakoff, to be placed on a peace footing.

TURKEY.

Advices from Constantinople are to the 27th ult. The health of the Sultan has been restored. A commission has been appointed in order to consider measures for reducing the export, and increasing the import duties. Saffet-Bey has left to attend the sittings of the Montenegrin Boundary Commission. The French Government has intimated to the Porte that it would support the Suez Canal undertaking merely for commercial and industrial purposes. Disturbances continue at Crete. In future a tax is to be levied on all foreigners carrying on business at Smyrna.

UNITED STATES.

It appears from the Washington advices, that the United States Government are at length taking energetic measures to suppress the slave trade at home and abroad. Eight vessels, carrying 116 guns, were being fitted out for the African coast. The dépôt for the squadron will be at San Paul de Loando. Four other vessels will cruise off the Cuban coast.

The following remarks on general politics are from the New York correspondent of the *Times*: —

It is settled that no party will have an actual majority in the next Congress. The Republicans have already 111 members, with a chance of two more. To insure a majority it is necessary to have 119. The Democrats have already 71 members, with a chance, by the *Herald's* calculation, for 8 more out of the elections to come. The remainder of the House is divided between the Southern Opposition, principally from the State of Kentucky, Tennessee, and North Carolina, and the Democrats who left the party on the Lecompton question two years since. These latter will have the control of the organisation of the House, as it is not likely that the Southern opposition will unite with the Republicans. The Anti-Lecompton Democrats will therefore be able to dictate terms to the Republicans for securing a Northern organisation.

By examining these returns you can see how sectional the division of parties has become since 1850. Of the 113 Republicans not one will be from a slave State. The same may be said of the 10 Anti-Lecompton Democrats. Of the 89 Democrats proper, only 24 will represent free State constituencies, and of the 24 members of the Southern opposition not one is from a free State. This even division of sectional parties promises a warm con-

test for the Speakership—perhaps as protracted as the one four years since, when Mr. Banks was elected after a struggle of several weeks. The control of the House and its committees will give the Republicans great additional strength in the Presidential canvass of next year. Hence it will probably be warmly contested.

The Peninsular Bank of Detroit, Michigan, had suspended payment.

Disgraceful rioting had taken place at Baltimore and Philadelphia. Blood was shed, and revolting outrages perpetrated by the "rowdies" engaged, whose only incentive appears to have been love of mischief.

The diggers in the Kansas gold region, acting up to the doctrine of squatter sovereignty, had adopted a State constitution. The "nigger question" has in this instrument been ignored entirely, while the right of suffrage is restricted to the whites. The latest accounts from this gold region speak of new and very productive discoveries of the precious metal.

The Kansas "border ruffians" were in arms again, after a brief season of inaction. Late accounts stated that considerable uneasiness was felt in the territory, and a renewal of the old disturbances was anticipated.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The accounts from Fraser River are represented as more favourable. New gold discoveries had been made north of Fort Alexander, and rich quartz had been received from Queen Charlotte's Island; but, notwithstanding these reports, miners were leaving the British dominions for the new diggings at North Colville, Oregon.

MEXICO.

It appears that the Juarez or Constitutional Government at Vera Cruz have issued a manifesto decreeing religious toleration, the liberty of the press, trial by jury, public education, a considerable reduction of the tariff, and the abolition of internal customs. Under ordinary circumstances these resolutions, in such a country, might be regarded as an idle flourish, but as they are issued by a Government which is now formally recognised by the United States they are not likely to be allowed to drop. It is considered no longer doubtful that President Buchanan will afford direct support to the Juarez Government. Meanwhile, the sale of the Church property has already commenced at Vera Cruz, Tamaulipas, and Nuevo Leon. On the other hand, the Miramon Government at Mexico had announced an intended issue of 80,000,000 of paper dollars, which would probably not be taken at more than three or four per cent. of their nominal value. One object of their issue probably is to cause a large proportion of the population of the city to become holders, and thus to give them a new interest in supporting the ecclesiastical party. By far the larger proportion of the population of Mexico has pronounced for the Juarez Government. The Miramon party, though holding the metropolis, must therefore be regarded as a mere clique.

THE WEST INDIES.

THE RIOTS AT FALMOUTH.

The West India mail brings intelligence of serious riots in the district of Trelawney. The disturbances appear to have had no political character whatever, and to have originated in strong party feelings which had been imbued by some of the people in reference to certain questions of litigation between a person of the name of Buie, claiming certain rights in a property called Florence Hall, and the rightful owners of that property. It is evident that but for the promptness of the magistracy, and the manner in which their efforts were seconded by the respectable portion of the inhabitants, who organised themselves into a body of special constables for the protection of life and property, there is no reason to doubt that Falmouth, the second commercial town in the island, would have been laid waste. The weakness of the police force, and the absence of the military, at first, allowed little or no check to the lawlessness of the mob; the torch of the incendiary was brought into requisition; abandoned women, in the heat of intemperance, commenced the demolition of public buildings, and the dwellings of private individuals who had been unpopular with the lower classes were also threatened with destruction. For a whole day and night the greatest confusion prevailed, the mob becoming the more boundless in their intemperance as the alarm of the peaceable inhabitants increased. Unhappily, order was not restored without bloodshed; three women, who took part in the riots, having been shot dead by the police, and many persons wounded.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Dane steamer has arrived from the Cape of Good Hope. She left Table Bay July 23.

The principal topic of news is the recall of Sir George Grey, the Governor. Meetings have been held and resolutions passed regretting his departure. The feeling of disappointment and regret at Sir George's recall seemed to be generally entertained, and the journals of the colony publish lengthy articles on the subject.

Tranquillity reigns throughout the frontier and the States beyond.

The Cape Parliament was prorogued on the 8th of July, after sitting 144 days. Among recent decisions it declined to annex British Kaffaria to the colony.

By recent reinforcement from the frontier, Cape Town is now garrisoned by the greater portion of her Majesty's 59th Regiment, a company of Engi-

neers, and a company of Artillery. Measures are being taken to put the defences at Table Bay in a suitable state of repair and to erect new batteries.

The immigration scheme is to be continued in the same manner as heretofore. Two vessels had arrived with immigrants during the month, viz., the Bride, at Table Bay, and the Shah Jehan, at Algoa Bay.

INDIA.

The intelligence from all three Presidencies contains tidings of devastations committed by the elements. The storm and shipwreck at Bombay has been already mentioned. Madras has had an earthquake, and Calcutta a cyclone. The shock of the earthquake was felt at Madras on the morning of the 21st July. The vibration was from north to south—short and rapid in its action; and there were three distinct shocks. The first may have lasted thirty seconds; then there was a lull and another shock, and a second lull, and a still more violent shock. However, no great damage was sustained.

According to a private letter from Bombay, no less than forty-six vessels were lost in the cyclone in the river Hoogly on the 26th of July.

The *Lucknow Herald* states that it is under the consideration of the Supreme Government whether Lucknow should not be made the seat of the government of the North Western Provinces.

It is reported that volunteers from among the officers have been called for to accompany to England the men of her Majesty's Indian army who have taken their discharge under the late Government order, and that only two can be found.

In Bengal a stamp duty is about to be imposed.

JAPAN.

"The last China mail," says the *Débats*, "brings us news from Japan to the 5th of June. The intercourse of Europeans with the country was daily becoming more extensive, and is likely in a few years to effect a complete change in its aspect. The Emperor, after the first experiments with the electric telegraph, ordered the construction of lines connecting together the towns of Yeddo, Nangasaki, Simoda, and Hakodadi. He has also decided on transforming his fleet, and already possesses six steam war-junks. One of them, the Niphon, has started on a voyage of circumnavigation. Her engine is 350-horse power, and of American manufacture. The crew consists entirely of Japanese sailors, who show great aptitude in the management of steam-engines. A difficulty which arose between the American consul and the Japanese government has been amicably settled. An American, who had discovered a rich copper mine, laid claim to the mine and to the soil, contrary to the laws of the country. The government resisted, and the affair was assuming an unpleasant aspect, when the Emperor, to prevent all further dispute, proposed that a third power should be selected as umpire, and designated first France, and then Russia. The American consul had not sent in his answer when the author of the discovery, who was morally certain of the result, gave up his claim on the soil, and solicited authorisation to work the mine and share the profit with the Japanese government. The offer was at once accepted. Everyone speaks highly of the Emperor's moderation in this case."

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The Ionian Parliament is prorogued to the 10th of December next.

It is said that the English ambassador at Berlin has purchased Humboldt's library from his heirs for 40,000 dollars.

The total immigration to the Cape at the colonial expense, during the year 1859, now amounts—exclusive of assisted passages—to 3,005 souls.

The Swiss Federal Council has sent a Government employé to Marseilles to receive the 2,400 Swiss soldiers coming from Naples.

Messrs. Newall and Co.'s telegraph from Constantinople to Smyrna has been completed, and the transmission of messages has commenced.

Mr. Lockwood, of Huddersfield, who has recently returned from a visit to Sebastopol, says that he found the monuments erected by the British army at Balaklava and Inkermann uninjured; "but that on the Redan is already defaced, English names having been written and scratched upon it."

Mr. Panizzi, of the British Museum, has just passed through Turin on his way to Parma and Modena. Mr. Panizzi is a native of Brescello, in Modena, and his fellow-countrymen proposed to elect him as a deputy to the National Assembly of Modena, but he refused.

A report has reached this country, and been extensively circulated, that Mr. Aurelio Saffi, having gone into the Romagna, his native country, had been sent away by order of the Provisional Government of Bologna. We (*Daily News*) are authorised to state that there is not the slightest foundation for such a report, and that Mr. Saffi has not been to any part of those provinces. Mr. Saffi is in Switzerland, on a visit to his brother, who has been for many years a resident in that country.

Kwaeraawisch, the Berlin *Punch*, has a caricature inscribed "France, never having armed, disarms." A figure, bristling with all manner of weapons, easily recognised by the vulture nose, wears by way of cloak a sheet of the *Moniteur*, "L'Empire c'est la paix, third edition." Another caricature represents the Emperor bargaining for statuettes at a fair. He has already bought an Emperor of Austria, which sticks out of his pocket, and he holds in his

hands a Prussian soldier and an English sailor. "I am only hesitating which to take." "Both or neither," says the dealer; "they are the only two remaining of the big ones, and I cannot sell them separately." Then I must leave them, for I fear they would cost too much."

A letter from Florence states that Brofferio has obtained from the Government at Bologna the liberation of the *ci-devant* Miss Jessie Meriton White, now Madame Mario, and her husband.

The plea put forth by Brofferio and Garibaldi was, that the English lady was only a half-cracked creature, and that both humanity towards her mental infirmity and courtesy to her sex demanded her instant release. The Government at Bologna declared themselves too happy to comply with so reasonable a request, and to be rid of their fair captive at any price.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

FIRST M.B. EXAMINATION, 1859.

EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS.

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGIA.

Fagge, C. H. (exhibition and gold medal)	Guy's Hospital.
Bastian, H. Charlton (gold medal)	University College.
Buzzard, Frank	Guy's Hospital.
Smith, Wm. Jno.	University College.
Gee, Samuel Jones	University College.
Huxley, James Usher	King's College.
Evans, Alfred Wm.	Guy's Hospital.
Armour	University College.
Holland, Edmund	St. Thomas's Hospital.
Grabham, Charles	Guy's Hospital.
Bankart, James	St. Bartholomew's Hos.
Jeaffreson, Horace	University College.

CHYMISTRY.

Fagge, C. H. (exhibition and gold medal)	Guy's Hospital.
Gee, S. Jones, do.	University College.
Smith, William John	University College.
Buzzard, Frank	Guy's Hospital.
Bankart, James	Guy's Hospital.
Huxley, James	King's College.
Usher	St. Thomas's Hospital.
Grabham, Charles	St. Bartholomew's Hos.
Holland, Edmund	University College.
Galton, John Henry	Guy's Hospital.
Watta, Robert	Bengal Med. Coll., and University College.

MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACEUTICAL CHYMISTRY.

Fagge, C. H. (exhibition and gold medal)	Guy's Hospital.
Smith, Wm. John (gold mld.)	University College.
Buzzard, Frank	Guy's Hospital.
Bankart, James	Guy's Hospital.
Huxley, James Usher	King's College.
Holland, Edmund	University College.
Galton, John Henry	Guy's Hospital.

BOTANY.

Fagge, Charles Hilton (gold medal)	Guy's Hospital.
Huxley, James Usher	King's College.

THE STRIKE IN THE BUILDING TRADE.

The conference of the executive council of the Operative Building Trades met on Monday at the Pavior's Arms, Johnson-street, Westminster, and the early part of the day was employed in receiving contributions and reports from the country. Several very handsome donations were announced, with promises of continued support as long as the struggle should last. Not the least important business of the day was the declaration of a dividend from the funds, which was at the rate of 3s. each man for the lock-outs, and in respect to Trollope's men it was 12s. each for skilled workmen and 8s. each for the unskilled. Some 1,300^l. was distributed amongst 7,846 men, of whom the skilled artisans number 4,880, and the labourers 2,957. This proportion would appear to indicate that the labourers are by no means so generally society men as the artisans. The operatives of Glasgow have subscribed 500^l. in aid of their London brethren.

Some of the operatives waited, on Thursday, on Mr. Dayman, the magistrate at Westminster, to swear to a written statement disclaiming the existence of any rule prohibiting the men from working in any particular way, or any rule sanctioning intimidation. Mr. Dayman, in reply, intimated to the men that their societies were evidently benefit societies, not societies to support strikes, and that it was very doubtful whether even a single member objecting to such use of the funds could not bring the societies into chancery for a misapplication of the moneys held in trust for a different object.

A new element has developed itself in the strike. The non-society men have met to protest that they do not share the opinion of the "Conference," and have formed a fund of their own to relieve themselves and their locked-out brethren. Alderman Cubitt has accepted the treasurership of the fund, and has contributed 100^l. It is said that there are twenty thousand non-society men locked out. Some 400 of them have joined the Anti-Strike movement. The committee have proposed a mediation between the employers and the employed upon this basis:—they admit the "principle" laid down by the employers at the beginning of the strike, but they seek to modify the form in order to remove the prejudices of the men; and this they do by proposing to withdraw the check-book, the number, and the counterfoil, and retaining the declaration as a "shop-rule." There is every reason to believe that this would not be objected to by the masters if the men generally were disposed to agree to it.

The committee consists of foremen and non-society men of the building trades, who are resolutely opposed to the nine hours movement, and to the

interferences of trade societies between masters and men. They advocate freedom of labour and capital, they wish to establish offices in London for the protection of operatives from the alleged tyranny of trades unions, and to procure employment for men who simply belong to benefit societies, by providing a place of reference where masters may apply for men and men for employment. It is not intended to dissolve the committee when the present strike has terminated, but it is hoped to confer through it all the benefits of a well-conducted benefit society, combined with the advantage of obtaining employment through the sympathy of others when its members are out of work.

The meetings of the anti-strike men are attended by the pickets and delegates in shoals. On Friday the interlopers seized the lists upon which the non-society men were inscribing their names, and endeavoured to make off with them. Upon this a desperate encounter ensued, but the lists were eventually retaken and secured. On Monday these interruptions were renewed, so that the police had to clear the room.

Some four hundred foremen met together on Saturday, at the call of the Anti-Strike Committee, at which a resolution was unanimously agreed to to form a committee of their number to act independently between master and men, and seek to come to terms by which work could be resumed.

Mr. Duncombe, M.P., has addressed a communication to Mr. G. Potter, the secretary of the Nine Hours' Movement, which shows how that the hon. gentleman sympathises with the struggles of the operatives.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.—EXAMINATION OF 1859.

The following are the names of the selected candidates:—

	No. Marks.
Hume, Robert Douglas, Trinity College, Dublin	2,563
Mulligan, William John, Queen's Coll., Belfast	2,522
Wedderburn, William, Edinburgh University	2,462
Boxwell, John, Trinity College, Dublin	2,400
Twigg, Conolly, Trinity College, Dublin	2,388
Sells, Arthur, Merton College, Oxford	2,363
Smith, William Henry, St. John's Coll., Oxford	2,265
Tweedie, John, Edinburgh University	2,271
Tremlett, J. D., Sidney Sussex Coll., Cambridge	2,244
Little, Edgar H., Brasenose College, Oxford	2,236
Makgill, George Ed. Trinity Coll., Cambridge	2,191
Larminie, William Rea, Trinity College, Dublin	2,115
Ward, George Ernest, Wadham College, Oxford	2,161
Kough, Edward, Trinity College, Dublin	2,090
King, Lucas Burnet Blacker, Trin. Coll., Dublin	2,063
Growse, F. S., Oriel and Queen's College, Oxford	2,041
Wilson, John, Queen's College, Belfast	2,015
Griffin, Lepel Henry, private tuition	2,014
Dickens, Perceval Deacon, New College, Oxford	1,960
Tidy, William Meymott, Merton College, Oxford	1,960
Montagu, Ernest, Magdalene College, Cambridge	1,956
Field, Charles Dickinson, Trinity College, Dublin	1,943
Allen, Thomas Taylor, Queen's College, Cork	1,942
Reid, James Robert, Edinburgh University	1,931
King, Joshua, Trinity Hall, Cambridge	1,929
Raben, H. C. B. C., Trinity College, Cambridge	1,913
Harrison, Henry Leland, Christ Church, Oxford	1,908
Graham, George, Exeter College, Oxford	1,906
Foster, William S., St. John's College, Cambridge	1,891
Macpherson, G. M., Univer. and King's, Aberdeen	1,890
Walker, Charles Grant, Queen's College, Oxford	1,879
Brett, Alfred Corbyn, Victoria College, Jersey	1,878
Armstrong, J. E., St. John's College, Cambridge	1,862
Izon, Clarence Bovill, King's College, London	1,837
Richards, George John, Brasenose Coll., Oxford	1,834
Barron, Edward William, Pembroke Coll., Oxford	1,785
Grose, James, St. John's College, Cambridge	1,785
Wilson, William, Marischal College, Aberdeen	1,757
Ward, William Erskine, Trinity Coll., Cambridge	1,726
Burnell, Arthur Coke, King's College, London	1,711

Postscript.

Wednesday, September 7, 1859.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Tuesday.

Rear-Admiral Du-Pont, who had been summoned by the Emperor to St. Sauveur, has just quitted the Imperial residence and proceeded to Cherbourg.

The *Constitutionnel* of this morning publishes an article, contradicting certain assertions contained in a letter, which appeared a few days ago in the *Indépendance Belge*, from its correspondent, with the signature H., and which treated of the policy of the Emperor towards England in connexion with the treaty of Villafranca.

The letter referred to by the *Constitutionnel* appeared in Saturday's *Indépendance*. The following are some of the passages:—

We must not give way to deceitful illusions: Napoleon III. desires to tear up the treaties of 1815, and bring down England from the rank she holds in virtue of those treaties. . . . War will not break out unless the English nation is bent on maintaining a maritime supremacy which is conceived to be no longer in harmony with its strength. It results from this situation that Napoleon III. will henceforth uphold the plenitude of the national rights of France, without provocation and without feebleness; and that if the Liberals remain in power in the person of Lord Palmerston, the Cabinet of St. James's will be careful to infuse a prudent reserve into their relations with that of the Tuilleries, which may avert all cause of conflict or strife between the two maritime Powers. On the other hand, should the Tories return to office, it is not probable that they would consent to submit to an equality of right contrary to their traditions. Then, there will be war, but a war

with great difference in the results that each party may expect from it; for if England is vanquished, she will never reconquer her rank as a great military and maritime Power.]

A meeting of the Conference on the Danubian Principalities was held to-day.

Prince Richard Metternich would leave Paris this evening for Vienna.

THE PAPAL STATES.

BOLOGNA, Sept. 6, 4 p.m.

To-day the motion for the *déchéance* of the Papal Government has been voted unanimously by the National Assembly. It was further unanimously decided that the abuses of the Pontifical rule should not be debated upon.

A proposal for the annexation of the Legations to Piedmont was submitted to the Assembly; it was signed by fifteen members. Among the names are those of Marquis Bonari, Marquis Costabili, and Count Gozzadini.

CENTRAL ITALY.

The following statement of the votes collected in the States of Parma is published by the *Piedmontese Gazette*:—For annexation to Piedmont: Parma, 23,222; Piacenza, 17,287; Borgo San Donnino, 5,963; Borgotaro, 4,679; Pontremoli, 5,044; total, 56,195. Against annexation: Parma, 113; Piacenza, 287; Borgo San Donnino, 43; Borgotaro, 49; Pontremoli, 19; total, 483.

M. Farini, Dictator of Parma, had issued a decree convoking the electoral colleges of Parma for the 4th. The Assembly was to meet on the 7th. A battalion of Chasseurs is being enrolled at Piacenza.

The Government of Bologna has abolished the pontifical postage stamps, and created new ones instead.

The Government of Modena has issued several decrees; one ordering the demolition of the fortifications of Brescello, as being only intended to facilitate the passage of Austrian troops into the country; another ordering the demolition of that part of the fortifications of Reggio that threatens the town; a third creating a new brigade of two regiments of the line and a battalion of riflemen; a fourth ordering the immediate formation of two batteries, a company of engineers and one of sappers, and a squadron of guides. These troops are to wear the national cockade, surmounted by the star of Italy with seven points.

It is stated in the Belgian *Indépendance* that Pio Nono prefers calling a Parliament in Rome, as in 1847, and beginning again his old career of reform. He says that the spectacle of self-government beyond Apennine will render impossible clerical rule in the Roman territory, without a perpetual foreign garrison, a melancholy truism.

AUSTRIA AND SARDINIA.

ZURICH, Sept. 6.

Austria desires a guarantee from Sardinia against all future secret intrigues in Italy, previous to making any concessions at the Conferences.

It is asserted that the principal object of the visit of Prince Metternich to St. Sauveur was to endeavour to arrange an interview between the Emperors of France and Austria for the discussion of the difficulties the Conferences have met with, but this interview has not yet been decided on.

To-day the French and Sardinian Plenipotentiaries met in conference, which lasted one hour. The subject was the settlement of the Lombardian frontiers. Count Colloredo and M. de Bourqueney had afterwards a short consultation.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, September 6.

The Senate in its sitting to-day adopted the first article of the bill concerning the fortifications of Antwerp by a vote of 34 against 15. Four members abstained from voting.

SPAIN.

MADRID, September 6.

The *Diario de Barcelona*, of the 2nd inst., states on high authority that the basis of the Concordat, which was signed at Rome on the 25th of August, was the absolute sale of the landed property taken from the clergy, the value realised by such property to be paid to the clergy in bonds not transferable.

The same journal congratulates the Pope and Signor Rios Rosas for the spirit of conciliation manifested in this affair.

CANADA.

The works on the Victoria-bridge are being rapidly pushed forward, and the structure will soon be completed.

The anti-Catholic Canadian journals have been denouncing certain Roman Catholic bishops for interfering with politics, they having issued a circular opposing the projected representation on the basis of population, and advocating separate schools for Catholics.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

A letter from Turin, in the *Daily News*, says:—

You have doubtless received by telegraph the King's words, or at least their substance, and have observed that the King accepts frankly the tender, and merely suspends the actual taking possession whilst appealing to a European congress. This act is more courageous than many may suppose. The French Legation has used every effort to persuade the Government not to accept. Three or four days ago, General da Bormida was informed of a conversation that had passed between the Sardinian envoy and Count Walewski, the tutor of which was quite opposed to the idea of acceptance.

Count Cavour has been staying here for some days, and is in the enjoyment of excellent health. His antechamber is crowded just as much as it was when he was Minister, and the gratitude of the Italians towards him steadily continues to increase. It is probable that the Count will very soon resume the reins of government.

The Florence correspondent of the *Times* thus speaks of the military resources of Central Italy:—

It has been everywhere confidently stated that the forces of these revolutionised States amount to 40,000 or 50,000 men. I have myself repeatedly echoed the assertion. I must, however, add that this number is only realised on paper. The utmost strength of the troops which could now be brought into the field would not exceed 20,000, or at the utmost 22,000 combatants. The Tuscans now under the orders of Garibaldi may perhaps be reckoned at 10,000 between regular troops and volunteers.

THE NINE HOURS MOVEMENT.

At length a break appears in the cloud which has so long hung over the building trades of the metropolis, for the Central Association of Master Builders determined at their meeting, which was held yesterday at the Freemasons' Tavern, to declare the yards of all the members of the association open from and after Monday next. The glimmer of light, however, which breaks through it as yet but very faint, since, coupled with this determination, the masters have also resolved to stand by the declaration "pure and simple," and to consent to the abandonment neither of book, counterfoil, nor number. Practically, therefore, things stand just where they did when the masters first closed their establishments,—the strike at Trellope's continues, the agitation for the nine hours has not ceased, and the declaration is indistinct upon. That numerous men will flock into the yards of the masters on Monday next is unquestionable, but whether they will be in sufficient numbers, or of that class of skilled mechanics that is required, are questions which time alone can solve.

At the meeting which was held yesterday, and was presided over by Mr. Plucknett, deputations from the Anti-Strike Committee, and from the builders' foremen of the metropolis, attended, in the hope that they would be permitted an interview; but it appears that under rule 4 of the association, formed on the 1st of August, it was impossible that these or any other deputations could be received by the Central Association. They were met in an ante-room, however, by Messrs. Wales and Smith, the secretaries, who discussed the subject with them.

At the Southwark police-court yesterday, an example was made of a labourer named Collins, who was convicted of a cowardly and impudent assault on a non-society man, employed in Tooley-street. The assault was committed solely on the ground that the man assailed had not joined the strike. Collins was sentenced to pay a fine of three pounds, or two months' imprisonment with hard labour, and then to find sureties for three months.

At Birmingham, the strike in the gunmaking trade has happily been brought to an end by the decision of arbitrators, a decision to which both masters and men were bound in honour to accept and abide by.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—Unavoidable circumstances connected with the clearing out certificates have prevented the great ship leaving her river moorings. She was to start this (Wednesday) morning. It is intended to commence towing her down at the half-flood tide, so that she may reach Gravesend by mid-day. She will arrive at the Nore about noon on Thursday, when she will swing to adjust compasses, starting for Portland on Saturday morning next. During the whole of yesterday morning the Great Eastern was taking in luggage, and the tugs were lying alongside in readiness to discharge that part of the duty they have to perform. The river was literally covered with small boats from an early hour in the morning, containing eager sight-seers; while the steamers and railway conveyed large numbers to the scene of the intended departure. It is said that this delay of twenty-four hours in leaving the Thames will make no difference in the other arrangements of the vessel at Portland, Holyhead, or elsewhere. She will be ready to leave Holyhead for Portland, U.S., on the 29th inst.

His Excellency Major-General Sir Henry C. Rawlinson, K.C.B., the newly accredited Minister to the Court of Persia, left yesterday for his post, accompanied by Dr. Dickson, attached to her Majesty's Legation at Teheran.

The French Emperor has recently awarded a medal of honour to Captain Paul, Commander of the South-Eastern Company's steamer Lord Warden, plying between Folkestone and Boulogne, for having gallantly rescued the crew of a French fishing boat in distress in the month of November last.

The Duke de Chartres, who returned to his family in England after the peace of Villafranca, is shortly to return to Tivoli, to rejoin his regiment.

MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

The supply of English wheat here, to-day, was chiefly composed of samples left over from Monday. The attendance of millers was limited, and the demand ruled very inactive. In prices, however, we have no change to report. The fresh imports of foreign wheat are only 4,240 quarters. Good and fine parcels were held at full prices: but other kinds had a drooping tendency. Fine barley was scarce, and in request, at extreme rates. Inferior parcels ruled stationary. There was only a limited sale for malt; nevertheless, prices were supported. The oat trade was much less active, and the quotations were barely maintained. Both beans and peas commanded full currencies; but flour was very dull, at late rates.

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The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1859.

SUMMARY.

THE affairs of Central Italy have entered upon a new phase. On Saturday King Victor Emmanuel received in great state at Turin the deputation appointed to offer him the sovereignty of Tuscany. His reply was a virtual acceptance of the responsibility, subject to negotiations "which are about to begin on the affairs of Italy." Before an European Congress, the King of Sardinia promises to plead the right of the population of Tuscany to dispose of their own destiny. By thus refraining from immediate decision, and appealing to the Powers who were parties to the European settlement in 1815, Victor Emmanuel deprives Austria of all excuse for armed intervention. The answer given by him to the Tuscan deputation was, it seems, in opposition to the advice of the French embassy. But now that he has provisionally accepted annexation, there is reason to hope that the Emperor of the French will finally abandon the scheme for providing his cousin with an Italian crown, and co-operate with England and Prussia in supporting the claims of Victor Emmanuel. He has indeed suddenly recalled his ambassador at Florence, but this step is ascribed to an exhibition of indiscreet zeal on the part of that functionary in the interests of Prince Napoleon. It is worthy of note, too, that since the imposing ceremony of last Saturday the tone of the *Paris*, the quasi-official journal that most nearly reflects the views of the Tuilleries, has undergone a change. This Paris paper approves of the King's solemn appeal to Europe, applauds the open display of "sympathy for Italy" on the part of the British Government, and promises that France "who, in the midst of the general hostility or indifference, hesitated not to undertake the defence of an oppressed people, will not refuse her moral support and the aid of her counsels to those to whom she brought the assistance of her arms."

If a European Congress should at last assemble, it will be in spite of the strenuous opposition of the court of Vienna. That Power has a natural objection to a diplomatic assembly from whose decision there is no appeal, and in which her selfish dynastic policy is not likely to meet with general support. Neither France, England, nor Prussia have any interest in maintaining a state of chronic anarchy in Italy. Austria is therefore doing its best to come to such an agreement, by means of another private meeting between the two Emperors, as may supersede the necessity of a Congress. The Emperor of the French will now hardly assent to such a proposal, satisfied as he must be that the rest of Europe will not permit the destinies of Italy to be made a matter of bargain between two Sovereigns. Something must, however, be done, now that the negotiations at Zurich have come to a dead lock. Austria, it is said, "desires a guarantee from Sardinia against all future secret intrigues in Italy previous to making any concessions at the Conferences"—a report which, if it have any real foundation, means that Victor Emmanuel is to turn a deaf ear to the appeals of Central Italy. That Sovereign has wisely put this case in the hands of the tribunal which in 1815 annexed Lombardy to the Austrian Empire.

As yet, however, the special work which European diplomacy is invited to undertake is not in a state for negotiation. Parma and Modena

have not yet formally offered to the King of Sardinia the sovereignty of their respective States. In the case of the Romagna there are peculiar complications. These provinces have followed the same course as the other States of Central Italy. Last week, the National Assembly was opened at Bologna, and yesterday a solemn vote was unanimously adopted that "The inhabitants of the Romagna will no longer submit to the temporal government of the Pope," and that any debate upon the abuses of the Pontifical rule was entirely superfluous. The question of the annexation of the Legations to Piedmont has yet to be decided. Though the claims of these provinces to be freed from a government upheld by foreign bayonets, are stronger than the other States of Central Italy, it remains to be seen whether the Emperor of the French will have the moral courage to sanction a spoliation of the temporal dominions of the Pope. It is said that instead of annexation to Sardinia he proposes that the Romagna shall be practically independent, but pay a small tribute to his Holiness in token of his suzerainty.

The dearth of political topics of domestic interest is shown by the prominence given to the silly suggestion of Mr. Palk at a West-country meeting, that the present Government should be assailed, when next session opens, with a motion of want of confidence. Mr. Disraeli knows better than to follow such suicidal advice. The Cutlers' feast at Sheffield this year was an unusually pacific display, owing, in a measure, perhaps, to the absence of Tear-em, whose Derbyite leanings have not found favour with his constituents. India was the prominent topic on the occasion, and special distinction was shown to Mr. Wilson, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer for India. It is evident from the sensible speech he delivered on the occasion that Mr. Wilson has a clear view of what is best adapted to promote the prosperity of our Eastern Empire. But we fear that when he reaches India he will find enormous difficulty in giving effect to his good intentions. But it will be a great gain for England to be authoritatively made acquainted with the real condition of Indian finance.

The strike in the building trade, after a duration of six weeks, shows signs of an early termination. As Messrs. Trollope have now received their full complement of hands, the masters have decided to re-open their shops next Monday to all men who are willing to sign the declaration, which is to be understood simply as a pledge on the part of the men "that they will not encroach upon the social freedom and civil rights of their fellow-workmen." As it is impossible for the Operatives' Association to support some 8,000 men in idleness, it is probable that the majority of the latter will in the course of another week or two accept work on the prescribed conditions. They cannot continue the unequal contest so recklessly provoked—a contest which, so far from gaining ten hours' wages for nine hours' work, has seriously impaired the resources of the excellent benefit societies that have been perverted from their original object, and irrecoverably lost many thousands of pounds which might have been earned during the last six weeks. But the success which has already attended the anti-strike movement shows that the despotism of the Trades' Union is now felt by many of its victims, and that it has received a death-blow from which it will never recover.

WHO FORBIDS THE BANNS?

TUSCANY has just made another contribution towards Italian nationality. She has laid her sovereignty at the feet of the King of Sardinia, an onerous trust which he has conditionally accepted. On Saturday the Tuscan deputation, representing the unanimous desire of the National Assembly, reached Turin, where they were greeted by the public with an enthusiastic welcome. On the same afternoon they were received by the King, to whom they made a solemn expression of their hope that, for the sake of Italian independence, he would comply with the wish of Tuscany to be annexed to Piedmont. His Majesty did not absolutely accept the offer, but neither did he reject. He reminded the deputation that the accomplishment of their wish must depend upon negotiations already about to commence on the affairs of Italy—but he undertook to appear before the European Powers, and especially before France, as their advocate. He alluded to precedents which ought to rule in their favour—and, after praising Tuscany for the example she had set of moderation and concord, concluded by exhorting her to add to them the virtue of perseverance. Within a few days, it may be confidently anticipated, Modena, Parma, and Romagna will have followed in the steps of Tuscany.

This is a new thing in history. We cannot, at the present moment, recall a single instance

in which several crowns have been more legitimately placed at the feet of the same man. They are but ducal crowns, it is true, but they carry with them independent sovereignty. The movement is one which will terribly embarrass traditional diplomacy. It is provokingly simple and direct. It springs from an unimpeachable source, and it terminates on a long desiderated, but seemingly impracticable, object. It takes its rise in the will of the people constitutionally ascertained, and it flows on to an end which European policy cannot but recognise as desirable—a free, united, and independent kingdom in Italy, liberal enough to insure internal content, and powerful enough to resist foreign aggression. Why, this is the problem which diplomacy has been long puzzling its old-fashioned brains to solve. The instincts of the people, earnestly intent upon nationality and freedom, have hit upon a solution so simple and so complete, that it will go far to baffle the deepest diplomatic wiles. Here is just what the Powers profess to be looking for—Italian unity combined with Italian independence and freedom, by one and the same expedient, and all effected by the people themselves. Let but this expedient take effect, and Europe may settle down in peace for another half-century, for there remains no other cause over which to quarrel.

And now, what should hinder the people of Tuscany, Parma, Modena, and Romagna, and, at no great distance of time hence, perhaps, of the two Sicilies, and Venetia, from having their will? Time was, and not long ago either, when a United Kingdom of Italy was treated as a Utopian notion which could find entertainment nowhere but in the brains of crazy enthusiasts. Provincial antipathies were too powerful, it was said, to admit of national sentiment. Shatter the ruling dynasties, and the States would exhaust themselves in internecine conflicts. Well, some of the ruling dynasties have been shattered—and, strange to say, provincialism is instantly merged into patriotism. Wherever an Italian State has been allowed to speak, it has spoken not for itself, but for Italy—and there can hardly remain a doubt that the desire is the same in those States which are prevented from speaking. Indeed, the unanimity is wonderful. All point to precisely the same quarter, and say, "There is what we have been looking for." And it is the more impressive, because it balks European expectation at every point. Provincialism quietly, and with magnanimous self-abnegation, tramples on its own prejudices and jealousies. Republicanism lays aside its theories. Order reigns undisturbed even where there is but an improvised Government. Every damnatory prophecy of what Italy would become, and would do, under her present circumstances, has been falsified. In fact, the several States have displayed a capacity for self-rule, and an appreciation of European politics, which would do honour to the eldest child of constitutional freedom. And against all this, what is to be urged in opposition to the popular desire for a free and united Kingdom of Italy? Nothing, literally nothing, but dynastic claims founded in encroachment, and backed by military force. Europe has not a single reasonable plea to urge in bar of the settlement which these Italian people ask with such singular unanimity. It would create no new dangers for her. It would serve to rectify rather than derange the balance of power. It would exorcise the demon of revolution. It would not weaken Austria. It would enhance the glory of France. And it would probably meet the approval of the three neutral Powers.

The banns between Tuscany and Piedmont have been solemnly proclaimed. The people are willing on one side—the King of Sardinia on the other. Who forbids them? Will they be forbidden? Or will annexation be permitted and sanctioned by the Powers who now assume the position of guardian. This last issue grows more feasible every day—and the step which Tuscany has just taken, together with Victor Emmanuel's response, will increase its feasibility. For the King, by identifying himself with the solicitation of the Tuscan people, and referring the question to European negotiations, puts himself under a moral obligation to discharge the duties of sovereignty towards the petitioners *meanwhile*. He is already their King with an if. He accepts for himself, but says he must ask his guardian's consent. He can hardly have taken that position without being prepared to recognise his *ad interim* duties. He will probably send his proxy to Florence, where a supreme referee is much needed, to weed out projected disorders. He may do a great deal *provisionally* to consolidate Tuscan liberty. He may give freedom of conscience, freedom of the press, the right of public meeting, trial by jury, and Parliamentary institutions. He may put the stamp of authority on much that sadly needs it in order to become effective. In fact, he may

so far turn the mutual understanding between the Tuscans and himself into a *fait accompli*, as to render it well-nigh impossible for the Powers, when they come to deliberate, to undo his work. And this, we imagine, is what he means in giving a public conditional assent to the request of Tuscany for annexation to Piedmont.

But will the banni, after all, be forbidden? Will the Powers who, it seems, are to negotiate on the affairs of Italy, cancel the wise and patriotic determinations of the Italian people? We hope not—we should think not. The King of Sardinia thrust before them some very opposite precedents. Why should Tuscany, Modena, Parma, or, indeed, any Italian State, be refused what was accorded to Greece, to Belgium, to the Danubian Principalities? It will be difficult to answer this question adversely to the Italians. But this difficulty is not, by any means, the foundation of our hope. Diplomacy can always discover reasons for doing, or refusing to do, any conceivable thing. We have more faith in the fact, that the majority of the Powers have no interest in thwarting the wishes of the people of Italy. No European objection to them can be found, or supported if found. On the contrary, even in view of it from a dynastic point exclusively, nothing better, probably, can be devised than the arrangement demanded by the Italians themselves. That arrangement meets all the requirements of European interests. It accomplishes an immediate settlement upon a natural basis. It excludes a number of contingent evils. It promises to be as permanent as it is satisfactory. And it will certainly dry up a constantly festering sore.

We trust, therefore, that the Italian difficulty is in the way of being fairly solved at last. The Emperors of France and Austria may each be disappointed at the turn which affairs are taking—but neither of them has power to change the strong current of events. A renewal of the war would be morally impossible. An armed coalition in favour of the deposed princes would be equally so. The King of Sardinia's answer to the Tuscan deputies must have been substantially assented to beforehand by the Emperor Napoleon—and, if so, Prince Napoleon's secret desire for the Tuscan crown must have been concluded fruitless. Foiled in his dynastic schemes, the Emperor may seek consolation in the moral triumph he may now effect by consummating the liberation of Italy (Venetia only excepted) from Austrian oppression, and by making a virtue of necessity, he may add new lustre to his Imperial diadem. "Man proposes, but God disposes," was a favourite maxim of the old divines. Let us hope that it may be illustrated by the case of Italy!

THE BALLOT OVERHAULED.

MR. DANA, author of "Two Years before the Mast," and writer of a letter to Lord Radstock on the Ballot, ought to be *feted*. Never did aid come more opportunely than that which the American has given to Toryism in England. We say to Toryism—meaning thereby the spirit which exalts the accidents of a man's position—such as rank, property, office, &c., over the mental and moral attributes of the man himself. Toryism is to be found under cover of every party name, and its grand characteristic is to make the constitution and the law of the land bulwarks for the protection of its own ideas from the levelling tendencies of common sense. Toryism of this kind, whether in England or in America, hates secret voting, simply because being in a minority as it regards numbers, and without secure foothold as it regards argument, it naturally relies upon a force more certainly within its reach, and under its control, for carrying its objects. And it is curious to note how, on both sides of the Atlantic, and, indeed, everywhere else, the parties who wish to *compel* others to say and do what they would not say and do but for compulsion, resort to the same defence of their tyranny, scoff in almost the self-same terms at all proposed barriers against it, clothe themselves with the same ridiculous assumptions, and strut about the world with the same swagger of superior virtue and patriotism. There is uncommonly little novelty in the world—*"nothing new under the sun,"* as the wise man told us ages ago.

Mr. Cobden, in one of his speeches to his Rochdale constituents, made a remark to the effect that "Every one admitted the Ballot to be the most convenient, peaceful, and moral means of taking votes ever devised." Whereupon Lord Radstock draws out of some pigeon-hole in his *escrioire*, a long letter written to himself by Mr. Dana, reviewing the system as practised in the State of Massachusetts, and sends it to the *Times*. Mr. Dana shows that in that State (and, we suppose, in most others) secret voting is not popular, has never been fully resorted to, and, if it ever did exist, has been supplanted by a system of voting papers which do not conceal, and indeed, are hardly ever meant to conceal, the

manner in which any voter chooses to give his suffrage. It seems that "the undue influence in America is from the political organisations which aim at a despotic control over individual action, and from the largest manufacturing establishments, corporate and unincorporated"—and that "party fidelity is exacted" by the most barefaced intimidation. In short, what overbearing and intolerant landlords do in England, committees and caucuses do in America—namely, bring to bear upon electors a moral compulsion to vote against their individual convictions and sympathies. And as in England, so in Massachusetts, the men who resort to something very like compulsion, are the men who lead public opinion on the subject of the secret vote, which, as a matter of course, because it would displace their usurpation, is, first, impracticable, and secondly, "sneaking." In a word, we learn from Mr. Dana's letter that in the United States as well as in Great Britain, the *nobler* class of politicians, or such as have the power, prefer to lord it over the *inferior* class, or such as cannot resist exterior influences, and to call their domineering habits by some fine name which may serve to cover its essential meanness.

This letter of Mr. Dana to Lord Radstock, showing first that you cannot devise a system of secret voting suitable to America, because Americans never could be brought to trust either officials or delegates—secondly, that an attempt to make the Ballot quite secret was frustrated by this absurd want of confidence—and thirdly, that what goes by the name of the Ballot in America is not a mode of taking the votes secretly at all—this letter, we say, although it merely summarises information which might have been gleaned from a score of authorities, is hailed by Toryism as if it were a veritable Godsend. We venture to say that any one who will give time and patience enough to go carefully through all the reports of Ballot debates in the House of Commons, will find the substance of Mr. Dana's information repeated over and over again. It is not the novelty of the statements set forth in that letter, but the timeliness of them, which has elicited from open and disguised Toryism such a chorus of applause. The truth is, that the abettors of intimidation and bribery were consciously upon their last legs with regard to the Ballot. They had worn their own sophistries threadbare, and were half ashamed to appear in them before the public eye. Hence, the acclamations with which they welcomed Mr. Dana's letter. It was the straw eagerly caught at by the drowning man. It has given them, as it were, a new start. Decidedly, Toryism ought to *fete* Mr. Dana.

But what, after all, does the letter prove, or rather, what does it essay to prove? That the mode of taking votes in perfect secrecy has been found impracticable in America. But why? It is practicable in the colony of Victoria, and in that of New South Wales! It is practicable in Belgium, in Sardinia, and in many other countries where it has been *bond fide* attempted. But in America no machinery can be devised to meet the difficulties of the case. Mr. Dana states the reason—"We are not willing to let voters go secretly into boxes or covered ways, out of public view, and there entrust the purity of the franchise to the risks of the fidelity, intelligence, or diligence of *any selected persons*. Such a system could not stand in America. *Our experience* will not warrant us in trusting such power to any officers, or to delegates of parties or candidates. It could not stand against the popular distrust in case of an unexpected result of an important election." Now, we must admit that in a country where every man distrusts the truth, honesty, and honour of every other man, and finds that distrust upon experience, secret voting must be impracticable. But, happily, it is not every nation that is driven to this extremity. Here we have some faith in "the fidelity, intelligence, and diligence" of properly "selected persons." Political rascality is not supposed to be universal in England as yet. At least, we do not act on such a humiliating assumption. Therefore, what the well-founded suspicion of everybody by everybody renders impracticable in the United States, may, in this country where we can put reasonable trust in one another, be found as practicable as in Australia or elsewhere. As Mr. Cobden says, in his letter to the *Star*, "Give me a trial of the Ballot in one election for any large borough in this country, and I will undertake to devise a plan which shall afford complete protection to the voter." The Ballot is only impracticable where people do not mean it to succeed.

Against secret voting itself, supposing it to be practicable, Mr. Dana urges nothing entitled to attention. The only passage approaching to an argument against it is the following:—"It was nicknamed 'the sneaking Ballot,' and was characterised as unsuited to our feelings and habits, and as debasing. It was said that it was better

to leave a few timid voters unprotected than to *lower the tone of a whole people*." Precisely the same reasons are urged against the secret Ballot here, and by precisely the same class of society. We are only surprised that the Americans, who are described by Mr. Dana as distrusting each other to such an extent as to make secret voting an impracticability, should be afraid of lowering their political tone as a people. Nothing, surely, can be much worse than universal distrust based on experience—nothing can indicate a deeper degradation. We put little faith either in the truth of the statement, or the force of the argument. Both are probably palmed upon society in the United States by those who would lose political consequence by the adoption of the Ballot, and who happen to be in a position to make what is called "public opinion." It is much the same here. Who really objects to secret voting but the party and the class which secret voting would deprive, to some extent, of their political importance? And yet their opinion—that of the upper ten thousand—is always assumed to be public opinion.

THE DECREASE OF CRIME.

THOUGH the Social Science Congress meets next month in Bradford, we have no intention of endeavouring to forestall the valuable information which will be laid before it relative to the criminal population of the country. But there are some well-authenticated facts, which, while gratifying to the country at large, are adapted to renew the zeal of social reformers, who bear the burden and heat of the day, in their several localities.

Recent criminal returns show a marked decrease in the number of committals for trial on serious charges. The total from 1844 to 1853 was 137,156, from 1854 to 1858, 112,892; being a diminution of nearly one-sixth in the last four years. This result is attributed to increased means of employment, the cheapness of the necessities of life, the more general spread of education, the activity of religious agency, and not a little to improved sanitary arrangements in the homes of the working classes. There can be no doubt that nine-tenths of the moral turpitude which debases the lower classes of our towns may be traced to the same source as that which supplies inmates to our hospitals, infirmaries, and workhouses.

But it is a sad and remarkable fact that while the criminal male population is being reduced in numbers, female crime is on the increase; or, rather, does not exhibit a proportionate reduction. The total committals of females for the quinquennial period we have mentioned were respectively 28,038 and 25,009; of males, 109,118 and 87,873. Thus, while male criminals have diminished to the extent of twenty per cent., the number of females committed for trial was only eleven per cent. less in 1849-53 as compared with 1854-58. It is in the large towns, and especially the seaports, where this lamentable phenomenon is visible, and is partly to be accounted for by hurtful social arrangements and multiplied temptations. In the great centres of industry the youth of both sexes are unavoidably and injuriously associated, and in our large towns the degradation of woman is visible in its most fearful and hopeless forms. We have no doubt this very serious question of the demoralisation of the female sex in the lower ranks of life will engage the attention of the approaching Bradford conference. The fact is the more discouraging from the established principle that the recovery of women from the paths of vice and crime is more hopeless than that of the other sex.

There are, however, numerous signs that the progress of juvenile crime throughout the country has been signally arrested. Last year the number of commitments for juvenile offences showed a falling-off as compared with the preceding year to the extent of nearly forty per cent., owing chiefly to the satisfactory working of reformatory institutions, but not a little to the increased care taken of destitute children in our large towns. In the report of the Inspector-General of Irish prisons it is remarked that the number of juvenile offenders continues to diminish; in fact, the number of offenders of this class has fallen to such an amount as may easily be dealt with in the reformatories which are being established throughout the country. Crime is thus being cut off at its fountain, and there is every reason to believe that amongst the rising generation these demoralising agencies are less actively potent than has ever before been known. Ragged, Sunday, day, and industrial schools, reformatory institutions, and the various societies that aim to provide education and employment for the juvenile poor, are at length producing a perceptible result upon the moral state of the population. Such a gratifying improvement indicates that the general standard of morals and intelligence has been raised of late years.

PHYSIOLOGY AS A BRANCH OF EDUCATION.

(From the *Scottish Review*.)

Were a popularised physiology only to be taught in our public schools, it would be impossible to estimate the good that would follow. Instead of many of our sanitary regulations, being thwarted by the people themselves, they would then be among their warmest promoters, for they would be in a position to appreciate their real value. Till this, however, is accomplished, we shall never succeed, by any measure of sanitary enactment. We hold, as Sir B. Brodie has most justly remarked, that there is no good which one man can do to another which amounts to a tenth part of what each individual may do for himself. Some time ago, a sanitary commission was appointed by Parliament. This commission made extensive investigations, and published valuable reports. The burden of these, year after year, was, that its best efforts were obstructed, and often rendered nugatory, by the prevalent ignorance, among all classes, of the natural conditions of health, in consequence of which the advantages of sanitary measures recommended were neither understood nor appreciated; and even where there was a desire among the people to carry them into effect, their ignorance acted as a formidable obstacle to their doing so. The Government was informed that the best method of removing this obstruction was, if possible, to instruct the people generally, in the natural conditions of health and disease, by teaching them so much of the structure of their own bodies as might enable them to understand the functions of the vital organs, and the influence of damp, dirt, foul air, nuisance, intemperance, and other causes which obviously produced the excess of disease and death. With a view to strengthen their hands, and those of every one interested in improving the sanitary state of the people, the following document was drawn up, and subscribed by sixty-five of the leading physicians and surgeons of London:—

Our opinion having been requested as to the advantage of making the elements of human physiology, or the general knowledge of the laws of health, a part of the education of youth, we, the undersigned, have no hesitation in giving it strongly in the affirmative. We are satisfied that much of the sickness from which the working classes at present suffer might be avoided; and we know that the best directed efforts to benefit them, by medical treatment, are often greatly impeded, and sometimes entirely frustrated, by their ignorance, and their neglect of the conditions upon which health necessarily depends. We are therefore of opinion that it would greatly tend to prevent sickness, and to promote soundness of mind and body, were the elements of physiology, in its application to the preservation of health, made a part of general education; and we are convinced that such instruction may be rendered most interesting to the young, and may be communicated to them, with the utmost facility and propriety, in the ordinary schools, by properly instructed schoolmasters.

As a consequence of this, Government has given orders to prepare a work on Elementary Physiology, and suitable diagrams to illustrate this, and has also made a certificate of ability to teach it, a title to increased pay. The subject is now in the hands of the Board of Trade; a series of beautiful diagrams has been issued, and it is only to be hoped that such a branch of education will soon become general. In the State of Massachusetts, physiology and hygiene are systematically taught in all the schools, and no teacher can get his certificate who is not capable of teaching them. Much good might also be accomplished in this way by the circulation of sanitary tracts of a very simple description, and by devoting a portion of our popular literature to the investigation of such subjects.

POLITICAL MEETINGS.

The two Conservative members for the southern division of Devon attended a large gathering of their party held recently at Ashburton. Mr. L. PALK, M.P., thus alluded to the course likely to be adopted by the Conservatives early in the next session:—

I am told that the Ministry of the present day, far from having a majority in the House of Commons, is a Ministry on sufferance, and is supported only by a minority of the people. How long do you think that this wretched Government is going to stand? Do you think that they are the men going to bring in a Reform Bill that would be satisfactory to you and to the people of this country? Do you think that the man who sacrificed your interests and your honour at the behests of France is the man to maintain your interests and your honour? Well, then, what is the duty of the great Conservative party? It is—and let there be no mistake about it—as soon as Parliament meets, to bring this question to an issue, and, by a vote of a want of confidence, which I hope and trust I shall see moved, to drive from power that Government which for years and years have maintained themselves in office by the greatest bribery and corruption, which has only just been found out, but to which the country is becoming alive. For wherever a fresh election takes place, although the Conservative candidate may not in every place be successful, you will find that the Conservative candidate has had the greatest number of hands held up in his favour; and, therefore, if the Conservative cause rested on universal suffrage, the Conservative and not the Whig would have been elected.

Mr. KEEKWITH, M.P., agreed in mistrusting the Government, because its members are at issue with each other on principle; but he somewhat demurred to Mr. Palk's advice:—

Let us, if we have a majority, have a fair stand-up fight; let us fight with confidence and courage, and try which is the strongest man. But do not resort to fictions in trying to turn out the present Administration. If we determine to turn them out, let us do it in an honest and straightforward way.

On Wednesday, the anniversary of an old-established charity called the Bear Club was held in Devizes, when, as usual, the members for the county were present. Mr. LONG, M.P., presided, and in his speech dwelt at some length on the necessity of getting rid of periodical invasion panics, and said that in his opinion every man ought to serve in the Militia or find a substitute. There need then be no fear of invasion. Captain GLADSTONE, M.P., expressed a hope that whatever Government was in power they would maintain a powerful fleet. He

thought the majority of the people should be trained to the use of arms, and remarked on the fact that the Army was at this moment 10,000 men below the numbers voted by Parliament; but he congratulated his hearers on the Government having taken measures to secure a reserve of 25,000 seamen. Mr. Sotheron Estcourt addressed the meeting in a similar strain, and called attention to the fact that the Wiltshire regiment of Militia was short of its required complement of men, and he appealed to the company to join the Yeomanry.

The annual banquet given by the Master Cutler of Sheffield, on his inauguration, took place on Thursday evening. Upwards of 200 gentlemen were present, including most of the principal manufacturers, merchants, and public men of the town. Mr. Robert Jackson (of the firm of Spear and Jackson, Aetna Works), who filled the office last year, has been re-elected, and again presided. Mr. Roebuck was not present, but Mr. Hadfield, the other M.P. for the borough, was. The guest of the evening was the Right Hon. James Wilson, described as Chancellor of the Exchequer for India, who was very cordially received. The right hon. gentleman said in the course of his speech:—

From the moment I made up my mind to accept that responsible duty I determined to make myself personally acquainted with the trading and commercial connexions of this country with India. Gentlemen, finance is not mere arithmetic. Finance is a great policy. It lies at the bottom—at the root of government in every country. Without sound finance no good government is possible. Without sound policy no sound finance is possible. Therefore, the first conclusion I arrived at was that I would devote every day I had in England to personally knowing and understanding the commercial relationships of England and India. (Cheers.) I have long held the opinion, which cannot be strange to this company or to Englishmen at large, that in the commercial or fiscal policy of a nation are involved the happiness, prosperity, and welfare, not only of the working classes, but of all classes. I have ever been unable to distinguish between the interests of the one and of the other. I have been unable to see how in any capacity labour and capital could be separated—how in any way the workman and his employer, or those who are indebted to the employer for the profitable occupation of their capital, can have the slightest diversity of interest. On the prosperity of each one, rely upon it, depends that of all. On this broad ground I have for many years advocated those principles of free trade which fortunately have at last come to be the acknowledged policy of this country, not only, I may say, by the universal assent of all parties, but even of those most strongly opposed to it a few years ago. Now, gentlemen, I know no principle that is good in England which is not good also all over the world. (Cheers.) There may, indeed, be very striking distinctions of race and nationality. There may be a variety of reasons why the same principle should be carried into operation in different ways, but a sound principle here is a sound one everywhere. I believe the principles by which the prosperity of the people of England has been advanced are the principles on which the welfare of any people in any part of the world may be promoted. It has been with that view that I have sought to understand the commercial relations of the people of India with this country.

Mr. Wilson pointed out the peculiar circumstances of our Indian empire at the present moment:—

We have had a committee sitting on the subject of the colonisation of India during the last two sessions. They have just presented their report, and they call attention to the distinction existing between India and our other colonies. There seems to be no chance of settling in the East colonies in the ordinary sense of the term. We find a religion there altogether different from our own; laws unknown to us in England, and almost antagonistic to our own; a dense population, admitting of little further increase, and working at a low rate of wages inconsistent with the settlement there of European labourers and artisans. But we have an empire of not less than 200,000,000 people. On England rests the responsibility of the well-being of that empire, and it is for us to say if we will shrink from it. I will not now inquire as to the wisdom of this acquisition. We have it, and with it we have received a responsibility from which we cannot shrink. It may be that in the hands of Providence we are to be the instruments of spreading a higher civilisation there. It may be that we are to be the means of diffusing a better religion than the races of India have before possessed. But, whatever the result, we are the rulers of an empire of 200,000,000, and we cannot shrink from the duty of doing the best in our power for them. (Cheers.) That being the case, let us never forget that the duty we owe to them is irrespective of the interests of the British empire. I believe the two interests, well understood, are identical, and that to develop Indian interests will best promote our own. Be that as it may, we have undertaken a great duty, and that duty we must perform. It has been well observed by Sir John Lawrence, that wherever during the late mutiny the power of the British Government was withdrawn, anarchy at once prevailed. Villages fought against village. Old feuds, angry discussions, passions, which had slept for many years, again broke out. That proves what would be the case if the ruling hand were withdrawn for a moment, or if we slackened the discipline which has been successfully exerted. Seeing we have that duty to perform, it becomes us to take the most enlightened view of it.

Great discussions had arisen in this country as to the extent to which the Government should interfere with the religions of India:—

I believe almost all right-minded men are agreed that while it is our duty to give unlimited opportunities for the spread of the Christian religion, yet it would be neither wise nor prudent for the Government as such to interfere with the religions of the people. (Cheers.) I believe that if you have a great duty to perform in a country like India, it will be best discharged by example, by showing that we have a religion higher and better than theirs—(cheers)—by impressing them with proofs of the justice of our laws, by liberality in our conduct in regard to them, by that intercourse which may be ascribed to low motives, but perhaps is one of the most

effective, consisting in a free exchange of our mutual commodities in the operations of commerce. What they had to look to was to develop the resources of India:—

No doubt we shall encounter enormous difficulties in the first instance. There is the difficulty of caste. I ask any man, knowing the habits of the people of this country, to consider how impossible it would be for society to advance here if every class was fixed in its own position, and incapable of rising above it or altering that position. I need only refer to the subject to recall to your minds many remarkable examples of men rising by honourable exertions in their social position, and affecting beneficially a whole manufacturing district. In India men are tied up by caste, and whatever their exertions or talents they cannot rise beyond it. You may conceive how enormous is this impediment. We know these difficulties. It is our duty to meet them, and we must do our best. And it is the character of the English people, knowing the difficulties lying in their path, not to attempt to shirk them, but manfully to meet them. (Cheers.) Difficult as the task of contending with caste may be, it is not insurmountable. I hope railways, steam navigation, and free commercial intercourse between man and man, and, above all, justice administered in European courts to the lowest and the highest, will, in course of time, make a great change. Already by a sort of compulsion various castes will travel in the same carriage, though formerly they would never meet. The impossibility of keeping up the distinction is putting an end to the distinction, and in course of time we may hope that it will overcome that difficulty, which I take to be our greatest impediment at this moment. However that may be, we have abundance of work before us. We have to follow out a principle which has succeeded in the West, to give it a fair field and that encouragement which consists in the maintenance of law and order, and rely for our success on the prosperity it will confer on the natives. Above all, we have to rely on the intercommunication between our Eastern empire and this country. We have had experience of free-trade policy in this country. We know very well that for many years great differences of opinion prevailed as to our financial and commercial policy. We know that amid great difficulties the late Sir Robert Peel undertook the subject, and at last put our finances in a flourishing condition. But that was only done by means of improved fiscal and commercial legislation. I believe the same thing may be done in India.

Sir JOHN RAMSDEN, M.P., in the course of an excellent speech, referred to recent political changes as resulting in small practical advantage:—

Three years have in this way, for all practical purposes, been blotted out of the statute book. I trust another session will not elapse before those bills, if I may so express it, which have been so often renewed, will at last be taken up and discharged. (Hear, hear.) We have a long arrear of duty to perform to the country, and I trust, after all these crises and disturbances, we shall now set manfully to work to perform it. Speaking of the glorious work proceeding in Central Italy, he said:—

I think, gentlemen, there is but one ground likely to arise which could justify the interference of our Government in settling the affairs of Italy, and that is the giving the guarantee of the great powers of Europe that the will of the populations of Italy will be consulted, and that alone, in whatever settlement may be proposed. (Hear.) To promote that would, indeed, be a grateful task to any ministry of England, and would be a ground to justify the Government of England in entering a congress which, under present circumstances, they do most wisely to keep aloof from. (Cheers.)

With regard to national defence, he thought we should be in a position to disregard all alarms. "We are putting our small army in order, and increasing our mighty fleet, not in order that we may attack foreign nations, but merely that no foreign power may be in a position to dictate to us."

Mr. HADFIELD, in responding to "the members for the borough," alluding to Mr. Wilson, said:—

Perhaps never since we came into possession of that great country has a message been sent to that great empire of equal importance with that which is now committed to him. I have every reason to believe—and there are signs of it in this borough—that before long a demand for the products of India will arise in this country beyond all present calculation.

Mr. BAZLEY adverted to the same subject, and strongly insisted upon the necessity of economy in our public expenditure.

Sir Peter Fairbairn, the Mayor of Leeds, gave a grand banquet at the Town Hall of that borough on Friday evening last to the Lord-Lieutenant of the West Riding (Earl Fitzwilliam), several Yorkshire members of Parliament, the Lord Mayor of York, the Mayors of the West Riding boroughs, &c. Altogether upwards of 150 guests were present. The object of the festivity as stated in the cards of invitation was simply "to meet the Lord-Lieutenant of the West Riding." The principal speakers were Lord Fitzwilliam, Mr. Beckett, M.P., Mr. Crossley, M.P., Mr. E. Baines, M.P., and Mr. Milnes, M.P. The banquet did not partake of a political, but of a social character. Politics, indeed, were only incidentally alluded to, the speakers mainly confining themselves to questions respecting the prosperity and progress of the town and neighbourhood to which they belong.

The late member for South Essex, R. B. Baker, Esq., was entertained yesterday at Chelmsford, at a dinner of the Liberal electors. Mr. Hardcastle, M.P., and Mr. Sutton Western, M.P., were present, and Mr. T. Atkinson presided. Mr. HARDCASTLE spoke to the toast of the House of Commons. He had heard it said that the new Reform Bill was to extend the suffrage to the working classes. He did not altogether like the phrase of "the working classes." He did not like to see one class in this country pitted against another. The prosperity of every class depended upon the prosperity of the classes above and beneath

them. (Cheers.) He had sufficient confidence in the present Government that any measure of reform which they intended to introduce would be both sound and practicable. (Hear, hear.) Mr. BAKER, the chief guest of the evening, returned thanks for the toast of his own health. Alluding to his defeat at the last election, he attributed that to the better organisation of the Conservatives, and he only hoped that on future occasions the Liberal party would show themselves as awake to the necessity of unceasing exertions as their political opponents had been. (Hear, hear.) After some other toasts, the health of the members of the Southern Division of Essex was proposed. Mr. SUTTON WESTERN returned thanks in a speech of considerable length.

He observed that had the Liberals been united in the late struggle the victory of the present Government would have been far more marked. (Hear, hear.) Time had long gone by when the old prejudices of caste were strong enough to repel the assault of a more enlightened age; and although there still existed in the agricultural districts that staunch observance to forms, he was rejoiced to find that as instruction was spread abroad those rooted prejudices gradually yielded to the influence of knowledge. Chelmsford has long signalled itself in the advanced guard of Liberalism, and he had no doubt whatever that if the opinions of those who lived in the agricultural districts of this great country were accurately gauged, it would be found that the great men who advocated a Liberal policy were the foremost in their hearts and in their minds. For himself, he had ever advocated a Liberal policy. He did not believe in Conservatism, for he believed that the Conservatives had ever been the enemies to progress (hear, hear), and he would ever support the principles which had been enunciated by the present Government. (Loud cheers.)

THE BALLOT.

The following letters have been published:—

Sir,—With the permission of the writer, I send the enclosed letter from Mr. Wilkinson, formerly member for Lambeth, for publication in your paper. In considering the remedies to be applied to the defects in our present electoral system, the first point to aim at is a perfect knowledge of the extent of the evils to be dealt with, and to this end the testimony of the late member for Lambeth, and the candidate for Reigate, is important.

Whilst with my pen in hand, let me add a word on the subject of the recent rejoicings of our opponents over the letters addressed by Mr. Dana to Lord Radstock on the ballot in America. They would have us believe that the people of the United States do not care for the protection of the secret vote. My answer to this is: Find me a dozen sane men in the free states of America who would exchange their mode of voting for ours.

It is true that, owing to the great independence and general equality of the population of the agricultural states, absolute secrecy is not much cared for. In Massachusetts, however, where there is a large proportion of the people employed in trade and manufacture, a demand has been made for an improved system of taking the ballot, which shall afford perfect protection to the voter, and it has already been partially successful.

My answer, once for all, to those who triumph over the inefficiency of the system elsewhere is,—give me a trial of the ballot in one election for any large borough in this country, and I will undertake to devise a plan which shall afford complete protection to the voter. Will this really commend it to the favour of those who are now parading the want of secrecy in the United States?

But I will go further. If after one such trial a constituency voluntarily resolves to abandon the orderly, peaceful, moral ballot, and return to our present mode of taking the poll, I will engage to accept their decision, and say no more upon the subject during the rest of my political life.

I am, your obedient servant,
August 31, 1859. R. COBDEN.

LETTER FROM W. A. WILKINSON, ESQ. TO
R. COBDEN, ESQ., M.P.

August 20, 1859.

My dear Mr. Cobden,—I observe that in your speech the other day to the non-electors of Rochdale, you gave, as a reason for the absence of bribery at elections in America, the largeness of constituencies, and stated your opinion of the impossibility of carrying an election by bribery at Manchester, or Leeds, or any other large town.

Now this was once my own opinion, but experience has convinced me that this opinion was erroneous, and that bribery is just as easy, or even more easy, in a large constituency than in a small one—at all events in the present state of our electoral law—and for this reason:—

In a small constituency bribery is chiefly practised by the direct payment of money, which is against the law, and easy of detection; whereas, in a large constituency, bribery is accomplished by the hiring of an army of canvassers, and a hundred or two of public-houses, which is not against the law, and may, therefore, be perpetrated with impunity. All that is necessary in the latter case is a larger expenditure of money.

If two candidates were to come before such a constituency as that of Marylebone, or Finsbury, or Lambeth—no matter what the difference of their respective qualifications (except in some extreme case of the appearance of a man of great notoriety, like yourself)—and one of these candidates took the course which I have described, and the other did not, I believe you would find no two opinions in the borough as to the result.

As I am not without experience of both sorts of constituencies, I am sure you will excuse my obtruding my notions upon you, the more especially as your eminent position has deprived you, in a great measure, of this experience; and as you will, no doubt, be called upon to take a considerable part in the framing of any new Reform Bill, when it will be important to determine whether the largeness of a constituency has an influence, and what influence, on its capacity for bribery.

I am, my dear Mr. Cobden, yours truly,
W. A. WILKINSON.

Richard Cobden, Esq., M.P.

RESPITE OF DR. SMETHURST.

After a careful consideration of the evidence taken at the trial, as well as of the opinions which since the trial have been elicited from the most eminent medical men, that the death of Miss Banks might possibly have been produced by natural causes, it has been decided to respite the prisoner during her Majesty's pleasure, and this respite will probably result in a commutation of the capital sentence. A communication to this effect was made to the High Sheriff on Friday evening, and the welcome news was, of course, immediately transmitted to the prisoner in Horseshoe Gaol. It would seem that the reprieve was quite unexpected by the gaol authorities, and that the prisoner himself, although he still continued to maintain that courageous self-possession which he has displayed throughout the entire proceedings, evidently had some misgivings as to the result. It appears that all the different portions of the scaffold were laid ready to be put up on Tuesday morning. The intelligence was communicated to the prisoner by Mr. Keene the governor. Dr. Smethurst did not betray so much emotion as might have been expected, under the circumstances, but he shook hands with the governor, and in an earnest manner asserted his entire innocence of the crime for which he was condemned to die, and added, "What a dreadful thing it would have been to die an ignominious death for a crime that was never committed!"

The *Observer* contains an article justifying the decision to which Sir G. C. Lewis has arrived. It further says:—

On what grounds the Home Secretary acted are not set forth; but if the act of grace means merely a commutation of the capital sentence, there can be no doubt that it gives rise to a serious logical dilemma. If Dr. Smethurst is believed by the Home Secretary to be guilty of murder, then, so long as murder is a capital crime, death should be inflicted on its perpetrator, without any mercy. If, however, the Home Secretary does not believe Dr. Smethurst guilty of murder, Dr. Smethurst is clearly entitled to his immediate discharge from prison, to the complete cancelling of the sentence which condemned him to death, and to his perfect restoration to the position he occupied before the accusation of murder was mooted. There is no middle term in the case; the logic of the facts is inexorable. That the law might put Dr. Smethurst on trial for bigamy is certain, but whether that course will be taken or not is scarcely so clearly defined.

It is stated that Dr. Julius and Mr. Bird on Friday waited on the Home Secretary, with the view of undoing the effect of their evidence against Dr. Smethurst. They represented to the right hon. gentleman that they chiefly grounded their conviction of the guilt of the prisoner on the evidence of Dr. Taylor relative to the finding of arsenic in certain evacuations of Miss Banks; whereas it is now ascertained that the arsenic so discovered came from the impure reagents which were employed as tests of the presence of poison in the lady's body. "We further understand that the two medical gentlemen in question are most anxious to relieve themselves by this course, from the moral responsibility which they had incurred, by the criminating nature of the evidence they gave on Dr. Smethurst's trial."

The *Lancet* publishes an important letter from Dr. Smethurst, which it received in June last, but withheld from publication at the time because it did not appear to be sanctioned by the prisoner's legal adviser. In this letter Dr. Smethurst describes the symptoms of Miss Banks's illness with a view to show that she died from natural causes, and in affecting language asserts his innocence of the crime imputed to him. The *Lancet* also publishes a letter from Professor Taylor, in which he repeats his evidence that antimony was found in one of the kidneys, and in other parts of the body.

THE BERWICK COMPROMISE.

The Northern Reform Union, some time since, appointed the secretary to "report upon the corrupt proceedings at the election for the borough of Berwick-upon-Tweed." He sent in his report, which published the fact of a compromise. He now writes a supplementary report, calling attention to subsequent disclosures. "The statement I made, that an 'arrangement' had been entered into between the chiefs of the Whig and Tory parties, to withdraw the petition against the sitting members, and quietly divide the representation by the retirement of Mr. Earle and the unopposed return of Mr. Majoribanks, has been confirmed by subsequent events. The Conservative electors of Berwick, however, repudiated the 'arrangement' made by their leaders, and brought forward Mr. Richard Hodgson, the chairman of the North British Railway Company, as an independent candidate."

At a meeting of the Liberal electors, Mr. Douglas, the local Conservative agent, said that the Conservatives had agreed, as their part of the "arrangement," not to oppose the election of Mr. Majoribanks, and read to the assembly the following telegrams in proof of this, which had been sent by Captain Gordon that day to Messrs. Weatherhead and Rowland (Conservative agents):—"I have again to urge upon you that we are bound not to oppose Mr. Majoribanks, and I entreat you to impress this upon all my friends." Messrs. Weatherhead and Rowland still persisting in their exertions for Mr. Hodgson, Captain Gordon was again applied to by the friends of Mr. Majoribanks, and he sent the following telegram:—"I, Messrs. Weatherhead and Rowland persist in continuing the canvass on behalf of Mr. Hodgson, I will feel bound in honour to

resign my seat. I wish this to be made known to all my supporters." These telegrams show that Captain Gordon knew that one part of the "arrangement" was, that the Conservatives were not to oppose Mr. Majoribanks, and that he was prepared to abide by it.

At the nomination of candidates, on Friday, August 19, Mr. Majoribanks explained the whole transaction. He confesses that it was a fear of disfranchisement, in consequence of the revelations of corruption, that induced him and the Liberal party to accept the compromise.

Mr. Majoribanks, on the day of nomination, speaking of the agreement, confessed that "it was drawn up by both parties, and both parties bound themselves to secrecy."

From the above statements, and from my former report, there can be no difficulty, I think, in arriving at the following conclusions:—

First.—That there was gross bribery and corruption practised at the last general election by the Conservative party in Berwick-upon-Tweed.

Second.—That the petition against Messrs. Gordon and Earle was withdrawn by the Liberal party, upon the condition that Mr. Earle should vacate his seat, and allow Mr. Majoribanks to be returned unopposed. That this arrangement was made from the fear both parties entertained that, if the petition was persisted in, such an exposure would have been made as would inevitably have led to the disfranchisement of the borough.

Third.—That while the body of the electors were entirely ignorant of this arrangement, there is every reason to believe that not only Messrs. Gordon, Earle, and Majoribanks, and their legal agents, but also the Secretaries to the Treasury, of both the late and present Administrations, were privy to the transaction.

THE LASH AT WOOLWICH.—DISGUSTING EXHIBITION.

Some days ago five men belonging to the garrison at Woolwich made their escape from custody while awaiting their trial by court-martial, and, having forced the luggage-room door (secured by a couple of locks and one strong bolt), in which the baggage of absent officers is deposited, they broke open the chests, and, habited in private clothes, succeeded in effecting their escape. At the present moment the number of prisoners is unusually large; and to avoid the chances of similar escapes the sentences pronounced by the daily courts-martial are ordered to be executed without delay, and in most cases are put in force on the following morning soon after day-break. In consequence the infliction of the lash is of almost daily occurrence at Woolwich. On Thursday morning the available force of the depot brigade were assembled at 6 a.m. for "punishment parade," to attend the flogging of three men belonging to their corps who had been tried by a court-martial held on the previous day, at which Lieutenant-Colonel Talbot, R.A., was president, and had been convicted of simple desertion, which signifies without re-enlistment. For this crime they had been condemned to suffer the punishment of fifty lashes and eighty-four days' imprisonment each, and to be branded with the letter "D." Two only were, however, brought forward on Thursday, the sentence of the third having been for some reason postponed to a future day. These two men had been discovered absent without leave, and had been brought back to garrison by the police. The first man, named Green, bore his punishment, as stated by an eye-witness, "like a true soldier," but the second, named Davis, a young recruit, protested his innocence of the crime of desertion, bellowed and screamed for mercy, and supplicated Colonel Talbot and the medical officer and others who were present to have compassion on him, or he should die. His back was covered with a mass of large red, inflamed boils, which bled profusely at every stroke, and reddened the ground under his feet, upon which the cat was ordered to be withheld for a few moments, when, finding that his punishment was not at an end, he gave vent to exclamations for mercy, and partly succeeded in delivering himself by force from the straps which bound him to the halberds. The punishment was again ordered to be continued, when at every succeeding stroke his cries and exclamations were most lamentable, insomuch that officers and men swooned away at the sickening spectacle, and had to be carried into the open air. One officer and upwards of twenty non-commissioned officers and men long in the service fainted, and others stopped their ears and closed their eyes, lest they, too, should become unnerved, and be subject to the reproach and ridicule of their comrades.

THE CAUSES OF DEATH IN ENGLAND.

Dr. Farr contributes to the Registrar-General's annual report an interesting paper on the causes of death in England. In conformity with the Act of Parliament, the causes of death were specified in 414,835 instances, more or less correctly, more or less distinctly—in 4,980 cases no cause was assigned. The mortality of 1856 was unusually low; the slight increase of deaths noticeable in 1857 was chiefly due to diarrhoea and bronchitis, induced probably by influenza. The temperature of 1857 was distinguished by a general elevation at all the stations. The heat (of this year) was intense in June, and the 28th of that month (a well-remembered Sunday in London) was the hottest day observed since 1846. August was the hottest month on record. The air over London, and probably over other parts, was unusually stagnant; it passed over Greenwich at the rate of 3½ miles per hour only—the average of preceding years having been 4½ miles. The wind is a

most important sanitary element; it brings and carries away the organic elements which are the seeds (sometimes) of zymotic (epidemic, endemic, and contagious) diseases. Heat and stagnant air are both favourable to the development and prevalence of the diarrhoeas, which were unusually fatal, and tend, perhaps, to diffuse, if not to develop, the new variety of disease, often erroneously called "sore-throat," "croup," and "scarlatina," but now better known as diphtheria. The rainfall in England varied from 21.4 inches (in Greenwich), to 41 and 42 inches (in the higher regions of Stonyhurst and Allenheads). The rainfall at Greenwich varied little in the last three years. In 1857 it was below the average (24 inches). Rain fell on 161 days out of the 365. The mean dew point was higher, and the mean degree of humidity lower than in 1856 and in 1855.

The average price of wheat was 56s. 5d. per qr., to which figure it fell from 69s. 2d. in 1856. Beef was a little dearer, and mutton cheaper in the London markets. Potatoes (the crop being a partial failure) rose in price; York regents from 36s. to 120s. per ton.

As regards the causes of the deaths, it is found that 90,414 persons died of zymotic diseases, in the ratio of 22 in every 100. Nearly 4,000 patients succumbed to the disgusting and clearly preventable pestilence known as variola, or smallpox, an alarming increase of no less than 1,659 upon the deaths of the preceding year. The imperfections of the Vaccination Act, and the want of a more compulsory system, are defects to be remedied if this foul disease is not to gain ground. Measles was less fatal than usual. Pertussis, or whooping cough, destroyed its 10,138 children. Of all infantile zymotic diseases except one, scarlatina was the most fatal; to it 13,831 persons succumbed, including those who died of *cynanche maligna*. The mortality from croup exceeded the normal average. Fifty-three males and thirty-five females actually died of that peculiar affection of the parotid glands commonly called "mumps." Diarrhoea was fatal to 21,189 persons, dysentery to 6,198, and cholera to 1,150. The deaths from diarrhoea were more numerous than the deaths from that disease in 1854, when the cholera was epidemic! The influence of a high temperature in producing this disease is evident; not less so its influence in accelerating the decomposition of organic matter. The reported deaths from syphilis have increased during the last four years. Typhus, or typhoid fever (typhia), and relapsing fever (typhinia), are not accurately distinguished in the returns; 18,249, in the aggregate, died of these fevers. "Only three persons," writes Dr. Farr (but three too many), "died of hydrophobia in all England, against 5 in 1856, 14 in 1855, and as many as 25 in some of the previous years."

84,458 deaths were caused by "constitutional" diseases—at the rate of 20 in 100, or 1 in 5. 65,762 of these deaths were from tubercular diseases, and 18,696 from diseases "of uncertain and variable seat." The mortality from consumption was rather less than in 1856 and 1855.

The human frame is so constructed that certain topical affections or diseases of parts are fatal. 158,899 deaths were from "local" diseases (52,103 from cerebral, 14,784 from cardiac, &c., 58,320 from pulmonary, 23,532 from alvine or gastric, and 3,072 from diseases of the generative organs). Nephritis (Bright's disease) is killing double the number of patients as compared with the rate of seven years ago. Diseases of the skin and the integumentary system are less common now than in the "dark" or "dirty" ages, when England was covered with Lazar-houses for filthy lepers. Soap and water, however, are still strangers, or anything but familiar friends, to "the people" at large; the result being, not only local affections of the skin, but the induction of some forms of zymotic disease, from the reabsorption of its very complex and various excretions. These, of course, act as direct poisons to the circulating mass, like the analogous saline ingredients of the renal excretions, when the kidneys fail (as occasionally) to perform their eliminant functions. Dr. Farr gives a broad hint that washing the face and hands even "more than once a day" is not quite enough: the skin is co-extensive with an immense superficial area, and the use of the shower bath, with warm, tepid, or cold water, is delicately but pointedly suggested. Dr. Erasmus Wilson, however, has already said more than enough on this head, so that if people refuse to "wash and be clean," it is not for want of gratuitous medical advice.

1,035 persons, chiefly children, died from diseases of growth. 26,847 deaths, or 65 in every 1,000, were referred to the incurable disease—if disease it be—called "old age."

15,027 were "violent" deaths. Not that the action of all their causes is attended with positive violence, but it is fatal when it attains a certain degree of intensity. Thus, intemperance acts as a slow poison, and the deaths from drunkenness and *delirium tremens* together exceed in number the deaths from all other poisons. But it is difficult (as in *Aesop's fable*) to overrate the immense injury to public health arising in all ways, directly and indirectly, from this obviously avoidable cause, whereas privation kills comparatively few. The deaths by cold were only 45, against 195 in 1855, the difference clearly exhibiting the superior elevation of the temperature in 1857.

428 deaths were referred to "poison," properly so called; 2,807 to drowning (exclusive of cases at sea), 1,402 to hanging or suffocation; 605 to wounds; and 5,338 to fractures and contusions from all sorts of mechanical hurts. A large proportion of these

last deaths is due to negligence and the absence of common precautions.

Speaking of the prevalence of epidemics (it being a peculiarity of such diseases that they are irregularly distributed over time and space), Dr. Farr tells the public that small-pox was extremely prevalent and fatal in several districts in South Staffordshire, and in contiguous parts of Worcestershire; it caused 276 deaths in Wolverhampton, 69 in Walsall, 171 in West Bromwich, 251 in Dudley, and 74 in Stourbridge. In Birmingham and Aston, where the neglect of vaccination has been reported by the Registrars, it was fatal in 285 cases; in Liverpool and West Derby the deaths ascribed to small-pox were 188; in Prescot, 118; in Manchester and Salford, 113; in Sheffield and Ecclesall Bierlow, 235; in York, 76; in Whitehaven, 75. In Cardiff, where the efficient drainage of the town has been effected, and the mortality from other epidemic diseases was light, 215 deaths were caused by small-pox.

On the method of comparing the local rates of mortality with the standard rate Dr. Farr writes:—

We have no means of ascertaining what the rate of mortality would be among men living in the most favourable sanitary conditions, otherwise observations for a term of years on a considerable number of such persons would supply a standard rate with which other rates could be compared. In the absence of such a standard the districts of England in which the mortality rate did not exceed 17 annual deaths in 1,000 living, have been selected as the basis of a new life table, which will shortly be published, as the nearest approximation we can obtain to a table representing the human race in the normal state.

Taking this ratio of 17 in in 1,000 as what may be called the "healthy standard," it is deplorable to hear that on an average 57,582 persons died in London annually during the five years 1849-53, whereas the deaths should not, at rates of mortality then prevailing in certain districts of England, have exceeded 36,179; consequently 21,403 unnatural deaths took place every year in London. It will be the office of the Board of Works to reduce this dreadful sacrifice of life to the lowest point, and thus to deserve well of their country. In Liverpool, by the same method, it is found that 6,414 lives were lost in the year 1857, in excess of the deaths at the healthy rates. In Manchester the sickness and mortality are also excessive.

STATISTICS.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.—Although the National Debt increased from 787,598,145*l.* in 1844 to 804,445,483*l.* in 1858, the charge for interest and management in the latter year was less than in 1844, being 28,501,479*l.*, as compared with 30,495,459*l.* It may, perhaps, be interesting to note the position of the debt from year to year:—

Year.	Total Debt.	Charge.
1844	787,598,145	30,495,459
1845	785,053,022	28,253,872
1846	782,918,984	28,077,987
1847	790,348,351	28,141,532
1848	791,809,338	28,563,517
1849	790,927,017	28,323,961
1850	787,029,162	28,091,590
1851	782,869,382	28,017,127
1852	779,365,204	27,934,533
1853	771,335,801	27,804,844
1854	775,041,272	27,812,876
1855	793,375,199	27,647,899
1856	807,981,788	28,656,593
1857	805,282,699	28,683,384
1858	804,445,483	28,501,479

It appears from this that the loan contracted to meet the wants of the perishing Irish in 1847-8 was wholly paid off in five years. The addition made to the debt by the Russian war was 36,645,987*l.*, and of this 3,536,305*l.* has since been extinguished; but at the present rate of repayment twenty years will be occupied in the process. Taking into account the increased taxation of 1854-5 the total cost to this country of the struggle with Russia cannot be estimated at less than 70,000,000*l.* As, however, the computed increase in the population of Great Britain since 1844 exceeds 2,000,000, while the expansion of trade in the same period has been unparalleled, the actual burden of the debt is probably not so great as it was fifteen or twenty years since.

THE REVENUE.—A series of tables on the public revenue affords a great variety of interesting information. It appears that taxes have been repealed and reduced as follows since 1844:—1844, 458,810*l.*; 1845, 4,546,306*l.*; 1846, 1,151,790*l.*; 1847, 344,886*l.*; 1848, 585,968*l.*; 1849, 388,798*l.*; 1850, 1,310,151*l.*; 1851, 2,679,864*l.*; 1852, 95,928*l.*; 1853, 3,247,474*l.*; 1854, 1,284,107*l.*; 1855, 312,960*l.*; 1856, 2,203,475*l.*; 1857, 10,753,582*l.*; 1858, 2,100,000*l.*; making a total of 31,424,102*l.* The taxes imposed amounted to 53,720*l.* in 1845; 2,000*l.* in 1846; 84*l.* in 1848; 600,000*l.* in 1851; 3,356,383*l.* in 1853; 9,954,643*l.* in 1854; 5,225,907*l.* in 1855; 92*l.* in 1857; and 456,780*l.* in 1858—making a total of 19,238,609*l.* This leaves a balance of 12,185,493*l.* on the side of reduction; but notwithstanding this, the net revenue advanced from 54,003,753*l.* in 1844 to 61,812,555*l.* in 1858, showing a wonderful buoyancy and power of expansion in the national resources. The aggregate surplus of revenue over expenditure in 10 of the 15 years between 1844 and 1858 was 24,260,210*l.*; but, in consequence of the Russian war in 1854-5, and the Irish famine in 1848-9 the excess of expenditure over revenue in those five years was 38,207,757*l.*; and the National Debt, which stood at 787,598,145*l.* had increased to 804,445,488*l.* in 1858. The largest

amount of ordinary revenue was raised in 1856, when the net amount paid into the Exchequer was 68,008,623*l.*; the lowest amount in the period under review was in 1847, when the total was 51,546,264*l.* The proportions of the sources from which the revenue was derived were as follows in 1844 and 1858:—In 1844, customs, 41.7 per cent.; excise, 24.7 per cent.; stamps, 13.2 per cent.; taxes, 7.8 per cent.; property tax, 9.5 per cent.; post-office, 1.3 per cent.; and miscellaneous, including duties on pensions, hereditary revenue, surplus fees, crown lands, old stores, imposts, unclaimed dividends, &c., 1.8 per cent. In 1858, customs, 37.2 per cent.; excise, 27.5 per cent.; stamps, 12.5 per cent.; taxes, 4.9 per cent.; property-tax, 11.9 per cent.; post-office, 2.0 per cent.; and miscellaneous, 4.0 per cent.

EMIGRATION.—The number of emigrants who sailed from the United Kingdom during the forty-four years from 1815 to 1858 inclusive, amounted to 4,797,166. Of these, 1,180,046 went to the North American colonies; 2,890,403 to the United States; 652,910 to the Australian colonies and New Zealand; and 73,807 to other places. The average annual emigration from the United Kingdom from 1815 to 1858 amounted to 109,026; for the ten years ending 1858, 261,865.

REPORT OF IRISH PRISONS.—The 37th report of the Inspector-General on the general state of the prisons of Ireland (1858) has appeared in the shape of a thick pocket blue-book. The report, properly so called, states that on New Year's-day, 1859, there were 2,844 prisoners immured in the gaols and prisons of Ireland, against 3,265 in 1858, 3,419 in 1857, 3,561 in 1856, and 5,080 in 1855. It is gratifying to be informed that crime has largely decreased in Ireland. The reduction in crime in 1858 has even exceeded that in 1857, and is, on the whole, more satisfactory in its nature than in any of the preceding years in which this gratifying result has been noticed, for it has been more substantial, more general, and more equally distributed. In 1857, although the decrease was large, it was almost entirely confined to females; but in 1858 it has taken place in both sexes to nearly the same amount, not only as regards the number of committals, but also in the daily average number confined in prisons. In juvenile crime, too, the improvement noticed last year has been fully maintained, the number of offenders of this class having fallen to such an amount as may easily be dealt with in the reformatories which are being established throughout the country. Last year misdemeanours and drunkenness formed exceptions to the general rule of the diminution of crime; but an examination of the tables will show that in 1858 there was a decrease in every description of crime, with the sole exception of breaches of the revenue laws, in which a very trifling increase has occurred, and in military offences. Four men were condemned to death last year, and 243 to penal servitude for life and for various terms; 107 women were so condemned. 63 persons were fined, and the sentences of 155 were respited and not passed. 14,246 males and 12,507 females were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. Of 33,999 persons of both sexes committed last year, 9,493 read and wrote, 6,862 read imperfectly, 1,718 could spell, 1,214 knew their letters, and 14,498 were "wholly illiterate;" 3,795 only of those committed were Protestants, and 789 were Presbyterians. The great majority—29,027—being members of the Romish persuasion, or Papists. As to the state of education of the prisoners on committal, there has been scarcely any change in the last two years; the improvement observable in the males in this respect, in 1857, not having progressed, and, on the other hand, the females not having retrograded, as was the case in 1857. Of the males committed in 1858, 37 per cent. could read and write well, and 35 per cent. were wholly illiterate. Of the females only 15 per cent. could read and write well, while no less than 52 per cent. of them were wholly illiterate. From the above return it appears that 11.2 per cent. of the prisoners committed in 1858 belonged to the Established Church; 2.36 per cent. were Presbyterians; and 86.33 per cent. were Romanists. The gaols were very healthy during the year; only 38, or 1 in 1,000, died, against 61, or 1 in 719, in 1857. The expenditure of all the gaols was 73,834*l.* against 77,056*l.* in 1857. The total cost of each prisoner was 23*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* against 22*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.* in 1857. The inspectors appear to prefer the "separate" to the "classification" system of discipline.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

The months of August and September are those in which the visitors at the Crystal Palace are more than usually numerous. Railway excursions are put forward from all parts of the country. Benefit clubs and friendly associations pour in their thousands. School children have their annual treats, and recently large accessions have been made to the number of visitors by the praiseworthy practice of large employers of labour giving to their workmen a day's healthful recreation at the Crystal Palace.

The energetic arrangements for the present month give promise that the attendances will continue to be maintained at a high rate. Besides frequent displays of the great fountains, the popular autumn show of flowers and fruit takes place on Wednesday, (to-day) and Thursday, 7th and 8th September. This show invariably attracts a large number of persons; the price of admission—viz., half-a-crown and one shilling—placing it within the reach of the great mass of the people. The exhibitions at this show are very numerous, amounting to nearly 800.

This show is also famous for its magnificent collection of fruits.

On Saturday, 10th of September, a concert will be given at the Crystal Palace, supported by the talents of Mlle. Piccolomini, Mlle. Titens and Borchardt, Signor Giuglini and other artistes of the Royal Italian Opera, Drury-lane, who will return from their provincial tour expressly for the occasion.

On Wednesday, the 14th September, the last and most effective of the great juvenile displays of choral singing will be held in the great Handel Orchestra, by six thousand children and other vocalists who have acquired a taste for music by means of the Tonic Sol-fa system. The preparations for this display have long been actively proceeding under the direction of the Tonic Sol-fa Committee, who are wisely of opinion that, to maintain success, progress is indispensable.

Season tickets are issued from the 1st of September, at the uniform rate of half-a-guinea; and, as coupled with this arrangement, it is the intention of the directors to enclose and improve the concert-room, so as to render it more generally available for winter concerts, lectures, &c., during the autumn and winter, there is little doubt that a more than average attendance will be maintained during the coming six months, a period when the capabilities of the Crystal Palace only require to be known to be appreciated.

ITALIAN COMMERCE.

Le Journal des Débats, in a leading article anticipates the immense development of Italian resources which must follow the breaking up of Austrian restrictions on the trade and industry of Central Italy. It talks of revival in active enterprise as the immediate boon thus conferred on Mediterranean marts, which teemed with produce in days when Havre, Hamburg, and Liverpool were idle strands. Its calculations as to what Piedmont alone has gained since freedom breathed soul into its population show the inevitable connexion between sloth and slavery on the one hand, energy and liberty on the other. It prints from authentic returns this tabular statement of how each fractional part of Italy has respectively made progress in a dozen years. The trade of each is given in its value of francs:—

Average from 1844 to '45. Année 1857.		
	Millions.	Millions.
Lombardo-Vénétie	410	500—increase 90
Etats Sardes	330	843
Toscane et Duchés	170	245
Etat Pontifical	65	118
Deux Siciles	170	180
	1,145	1,886

It thus appears that Piedmont, with half the population of the Two Sicilies, carries out commerce to five times the value of Bomba, or Bombalino's kingdom; and each of the other bits of the peninsular heptarchy thrive exactly in proportion as they approach the two opposite poles of attraction. Tuscany, with the Duchies, count only a population of two million and a-half; while the Pope and Cardinal's territory lately involved the destiny of over three million inhabitants. Mark how the lay Government, bad as it was, contrived to double the productive capabilities of the land and carry on twice as much trade as the fertile Romagna, united forcibly to the lazy Campagna. What may not the liberated Legations achieve?

Court, Official, and Personal News.

The Queen left Edinburgh for Balmoral on Wednesday morning, arriving at the Ferryhill Junction, Aberdeen, at 1.55 p.m. She immediately started for Banchory, which she reached at 2.30 p.m. Her Majesty alighted and lunched, and drove off in a travelling carriage at three o'clock for Balmoral, which was reached at 6 p.m. Rain fell heavily.

On Thursday afternoon the Queen and Prince Consort and the Princess Louisa drove to the Woods of Abergeldie, which were driven for deer. Sir George Grey accompanied the Prince Consort out shooting. On Friday, the Prince Consort, accompanied by Prince Arthur, went out deer shooting. Her Majesty's dinner-party included the Princess Alice, Sir George Grey, and the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Household.

Sir G. Grey is the Minister in attendance on the Queen.

Should circumstances next year not permit her Majesty to visit Canada, it is pretty certain that the Prince of Wales will, by his presence, respond to the invitation of the people presented by the Speaker of the House of Assembly.

The Victoria Cross has been, as the *Gazette* informs us, conferred upon Captain Andrew Bogle, of the 78th, and Private Henry Addison, of the 43rd Regiments. It seems that Captain Bogle, whilst with his regiment in India, led the way into a loopholed house to stop a heavy fire which harassed our troops. He was severely wounded, but he is now honoured for his service. Private Addison is honoured for saving the life of an officer, who had fallen on the ground wounded.

The Earl and Countess of Elgin, who arrived at Broom Hall, N.B., last week, are entertaining a select circle of friends. The noble earl intends to remain at his seat in Scotland till the first week in November.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston entertained a select party at dinner on Friday, at Cambridge House, Piccadilly. They intend to leave town within a few days for Broadlands, Hants.

M. Neri des Princes Corsini, Marquis de Lajatico, had an interview with Lord John Russell at the Foreign-office on Monday week.

Lord and Lady John Russell and family have left Town for Abergeldie Castle.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe is now residing at Kinfauns Castle, the principal seat of Lord Gray. Lord Stratford has taken a lease of the castle for six months, and entered on possession last week.

On Friday last the Prince of Wales visited the Theory of Music Class-room in Park-place, Edinburgh. Professor Donaldson received the Prince and explained the design of the new building, which now approaches completion. The *Banffshire Journal* says the Prince of Wales will visit Inverness, Fort-George, &c., about the middle of the ensuing month.

Lady Havelock, with two daughters and son, a nephew, a niece, and two servants, were passengers in the Prince of Wales steamer, Captain Thomas Davies, from Dublin to Bangor, on Saturday week. When the party landed at the bridge, the crew and passengers loudly cheered them. The City of Dublin Company granted them a free passage.

Winterhalter is now engaged upon the whole-length portraits of the Queen and the Prince Consort.

Mr. Alfred Tennyson, the Poet-Laureate, arrived at Lisbon by the last packet, and after a short sojourn in Lisbon, repaired to Cintra.

On Thursday, Mr. Leigh Hunt was interred in Kensal-green Cemetery. The funeral was of the most private kind; it was attended by five of his nearest relatives, Mr. Charles W. Reynell, a very old connexion of Mr. Hunt's, Mr. Joseph Severn the artist, who had paid the last same duties as the faithful friend and companion of John Keats, and Mr. Benjamin Moran, of the United States Legation.

Madame Goldschmidt, Signor Belletti, and Herr Joachim take part in concerts announced at Belfast for the 12th, 14th, and 16th of October.

Miscellaneous News.

THE POPE'S STEAM YACHT.—The Immaculate Conception steam-vessel, built for the Pope at the Thames Iron Works, Blackwall, has been forwarded to her destination. Her cabins have been fitted up in a most superb manner.

COLT'S REVOLVING RIFLES.—Ten thousand revolving rifles are now manufacturing at Colonel Colt's armoury, in Connecticut, for the British Government. These are sufficient to arm six regiments.

A NOVEL PUNISHMENT.—At Arbroath the lady bathers have been much annoyed lately by a man who persisted in watching them from the shore. They punished him by bribing a boy to steal his clothes while he was bathing himself, and thus put him in an awkward *embarras*.

LORD TREDEGAR v. PUBLIC-HOUSES.—It appears that, according to the terms of the leases on his lordship's property, there is a condition that no public-houses shall be opened. This condition, however, has been violated, and his lordship has given notice to the parties keeping such houses to close them.—*Swansea Herald*.

AN ODD DIFFICULTY.—Some short time ago an ancient tenement in Perth was "condemned" by the Guild Court, and ordered to be taken down, but its destruction was stopped by the refusal of the proprietress to move. The old lady resided in the first "flat," and resides there still (says the *Perth Courier*), though the front of her domicile has been taken away, and she is open to the street. To all appearance she intends to maintain her point to the last.

THE LADIES' NATIONAL SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—We understand that a most successful movement is being made in Scotland, and that branches of this valuable association will be established in several of the principal cities north of the Tweed. Miss Emily Faithfull, one of the ladies of the committee, is now in Scotland, making the requisite arrangements for public meetings which are shortly to be held in Edinburgh and Glasgow, where, we are glad to hear, the support of the leading men of all classes and professions has been freely promised.

A TRAGICAL EVENT.—A tragical event has suddenly occurred at Lydney, Gloucestershire. Dr. Pownall, a retired physician, who had been in a lunatic asylum, but had been discharged as cured, calling up the servants at the house of a surgeon with whom he was residing, and as soon as the youngest, named Louisa Cooke, presented herself, he cut her throat with a razor. The poor girl died in about two minutes afterwards. At the inquest, Dr. Pownall stated that he acted from an uncontrollable impulse. The verdict was "Wilful Murder."

ADVANCE OF COTTON SPINNERS' WAGES.—In the course of last week the cotton spinners of Preston succeeded in obtaining an advance in their wages of about 7½ per cent. A similar demand has been made by the spinners at Bolton, but the masters consented only to forego the charge of gas and breakage of bobbins, amounting to 2½ or 3 per cent. The operatives, at a meeting at which about seventy factories were represented, have agreed to close with this offer, trusting to get the further advance at another opportunity, should trade continue to improve. Some other districts are moving with the object of obtaining a similar advance of wages.

LOSS OF AN AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAMER.—By the arrival at Marseilles of the steamer Valetta the Peninsular and Oriental Company have received news of the loss in the Red Sea of their steamer Northam, Captain J. R. Stead, of 1,600 tons register,

and 400-horse power. This vessel reached Aden, after a good passage, on the 17th August, with the homeward Australian mail of July, and was wrecked on the 20th on the Nautilus reef, near Jeddah, while on her voyage to Suez. All the passengers and the chief portion of the Australian mail were landed on an adjacent island; and arrangements had been made to convey them to Aden, whence they will be brought to Suez by the Simla. The light portion of the mail will probably be delivered in London about the 12th inst. The Northam has been built only two years, and this is her first voyage from Australia. The company insure their own vessels.

TEMPORARY INTERRUPTION TO THE TELEGRAPH.

—There was such a superabundance of electricity in the atmosphere yesterday morning, that the needles upon the dials of the telegraphic instruments were greatly deranged, and it was for a time impossible to transmit any messages. Occasionally, a few words could be read; then there were strong magnetic deflections of the needle, and the receipt of the message was suspended. This was the case upon all the wires of the Electric and the British and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Companies. The electricity was not local. It interfered as much with messages from Liverpool and Birmingham as with those from London and longer distances. The wires became free again in about an hour, and messages were transmitted as usual.—*Manchester Guardian*.

SHOCKING DEATHS OF TWO YOUNG WOMEN.—On Thursday morning considerable alarm was caused in the neighbourhood of Hammersmith by the discovery of the bodies of two fine young women upon the top of a brickkiln, in a field belonging to Messrs. Williams, the brickmakers, at Shepherd's Bush. It appears that the deceased have been seen by the police and others wandering about the neighbourhood of Shepherd's Bush for some time past, and sleeping in the fields at night. When asked who they were, one represented that her name was Holmes, and the daughter of a pensioned police-sergeant of the B division, and the other stated that her name was Thompson, and that she had come from Twickenham. They both represented that they had run away from their parents, and had been confined in reformatories, which they had also left. Holmes had been seen about for the last six weeks, and the other about nine days. It is supposed that they crept upon the kiln for warmth, the night being cold, and while asleep were suffocated with the fumes from the burning bricks.

DEATH OF "BLACK BESS," THE "MADGE WILDFIRE" OF SCOTT.—An old woman of weak intellect, known as Black Bess, died near Galashiels last week, worn out by privation and want. The story of Black Bess's life is a fearful one. Fifty years ago, Elizabeth Graham was the rustic beauty, belle, and toast of Melrose and its neighbourhood. Returning home one evening, she was set upon and ravished by a villain, who, by virtue of his social rank, was called a gentleman. The wretched girl's reason fled with her honour, and she took up her abode in a wild cave, in the Old Quarry-hill, of Melrose. Here she slept at night, in summer and winter, wrapped up in a blanket, save when, for some weeks after the birth of her dead child, she followed it to the churchyard, and would not be driven away, but slept among the tombstones to watch its grave. From that time to this she has lived a life of much privation, and often voluntary suffering, wandering from hamlet to house, and village to town, never, however, removing far from the scenes of her early years. It was from her it appears, that Sir Walter Scott drew the character of Madge Wildfire, in the "Heart of Midlothian."

MUSSULMAN AND HINDOO.—A disturbance has taken place at Bhagulpore, which might have been serious. A Mohammedan female being about to kill a cow, a deputation of Hindoos begged her to accept an equivalent in goats. She agreed for four fat ones, which were forwarded—at least, three were, and the price of the fourth. As the Hindoos were returning with the cow, the brother of the lady pounced upon them, said his sister had no right to part with the beast, and, finally, with assistance carried it off. The magistrate, hearing of it, or rather of the ill-feeling that was brewing, had the ringleaders before him. The young man appealed to the Queen's proclamation against universal toleration, and was greatly disgusted at being told by the magistrate that it was not a question of toleration, but one of keeping the peace, and that he must be bound in 1,000r. to that end. He became so excited that the magistrate raised the sum to 10,000r., which made him more furious than ever; but eventually the bond was executed, the cow restored to the Hindoos, who presented her to Government, and so the matter ended. To a casual attendant at court, the deadly hatred depicted in almost every Mussulman's countenance would have been subjects of thought and warning during many after-years.—*Bombay Standard*.

THE SINCLAIR FOUNTAIN IN EDINBURGH.—This structure, erected at the extreme west end of Prince's-street, where the Lothian-road and Rutland-street conjoin, was opened early on Saturday morning. The idea carried out in this fountain originated with the late Lord Murray, whose suggestion it was to combine the drinking fountain for human beings with troughs for horses and dogs. It is called the "Sinclair Fountain" in honour of Miss Catherine Sinclair, who generously headed the subscription list with the munificent sum of 100l. The fund altogether amounts to 180l. The fountain is in the style of the later or Italian period of Scotch architecture; and the building, while sufficiently massive, is so treated as to harmonise with the surrounding architecture. Descending through the building unseen, the water emerges through an ornamental

pipe, of thistle shape, at which pendant ladies are filled by human drinkers, thence to a trough for horses, and finally, at the street level, into another for dogs. Rising some five feet above the basement are pillars, with moulded capitals supporting a square upper structure, faced on each side as an arch, of which the outer ring is a scroll bearing an inscription, varied in each case. These inscriptions are, "Drink and be Thankful," "Water is not for Man alone," and "A Blessing on the Giver." Above the inscriptions, the building has various decorations, among which are a shield surrounded by a thistle ornamentation, Miss Sinclair's monogram, &c.—*Scotsman*.

NEW LONG-RANGE CANNON.—A most wonderful long-range cannon, invented by Mr. Jeffries, patentee of the well-known marine glue, is in course of being mounted in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, for experiments at Shoeburyness. Its range or flight of shot is spoken of as certain to eclipse every other weapon hitherto known. The gun, with its present bore—namely, a three-inch diameter—weighs seven tons, and presents an appearance (with the exception of the present calibre) similar to one of our 68-pounders. The charge will consist of 16lb. of powder, and a conically-shaped shot, weighted with lead to 9lb. and hollowed, similar to the Minie bullet, which it is presumed will be propelled fifteen or twenty miles. Mr. Jeffries, it is stated, has asserted his conviction that it would carry from Dover to Calais. It is the intention of the authorities to carry out a varied and complicated course of experiments under the inspection of the Select Committee of Woolwich Arsenal. After being satisfied of its power in its present form, the bore will be progressively increased to a 68-pounder. To enable the gunners to point the gun, the trunnions will be fitted with a couple of telescopes, to assist the eye over the enormous range predicted.—One of Sir William Armstrong's guns, an 80-pounder, forged at Elswick factory, was tested in the long range at Shoeburyness on Thursday last, in the presence of the Ordnance Select Committee of Woolwich Arsenal, and gave the most wonderful results as regards accuracy, &c. The flight obtained was 9,000 yards, or upwards of five miles.

DRINKING FOUNTAIN.—A new fountain was set to work on Monday in the Horseferry-road, Westminster. It is let into the wall of the Greycoat Hospital, and is formed of white marble enclosed in an oval bronze scroll formed of foliage and figures. In the centre a shell is elegantly carved in white marble, from which the water flows in a continuous jet. On either side of the fountain a handsome barometer and thermometer register the state of the weather. The fountain has been the gift of Robert Stafford, Esq., and in the crowded neighbourhood of Westminster is likely to do immense good.

ESCAPE OF MR. R. W. GUINNESS FROM DROWNING.—On Thursday last, Dr. Carson, of Coleraine, whose guest Mr. Guinness was, drove him down to the shore at Castlerock, in company with his son, Mr. Alexander Carson. The young men, being expert swimmers, at once undressed and went into the water to enjoy a sea bath. They swam a considerable distance from the shore, and proceeded to sport themselves in pushing each other's heads under water, and never dreamed that they had got into the run of the tide leading them to the quicksands off the Bar at the River Bann. Mr. Guinness first discovered their perilous position, and at once called to his companion to return. But their strength must have failed them if they had been left unassisted. The cries of Mr. Guinness reached the ears of Mr. Anderson, half-brother to Mr. S. M. Greer, the late respected member for the County Derry, when that gentleman, without hesitation, swam out into the strong current and rescued him; and a boat, after a considerable time, succeeded in reaching Mr. Carson and saving his life. Indeed the escape of both gentlemen is almost miraculous. The conduct of Mr. Anderson on the trying occasion is above all praise. Mr. R. W. Guinness is at present a student for the ministry, at the new college, St. John's Wood, London. As a preacher of the Gospel Mr. Guinness bids fair to rival his brother, the Rev. Henry G. Guinness. Mr. Guinness was, in early youth, like his brother, attached to the sea as a profession, and, like his brother, gave up that chequered life for the ministry of the Gospel after his conversion.—*Derry Standard*.

IMPROVED PROSPECTS OF RAILWAY PROPERTY.—The position of our great railway companies is (says the *Daily News*) visibly improving. Financial irregularities are becoming more rare; more attention is paid to economy; and as the general progress of the traffic is extremely satisfactory, the prospect of remunerative results to railway proprietors is becoming more and more hopeful. Below we recapitulate the rates of dividend declared on the ordinary stocks of the leading companies for the six months ending the 30th June in the last three years:

	1859.	1858.	1857.
	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.
	p. an.	p. an.	p. an.
London and North-Western	4	3	5
Great Western	2	Nil	1
London and South-Western	4	4	4
Berwick	4	4	5
York and North Midland	3	3	4
South-Eastern	4	3	3
Midland	5	4	4
London and Brighton	5	5	5
Lancashire and Yorkshire	4	3	5
Great Northern	3	3	3
Eastern Counties	2	2	2
North British	3	2	2
Caledonian	3	3	3

Literature.

Northumberland and the Border. By WALTER WHITE, Author of "A Month in Yorkshire," &c. London: Chapman and Hall.

WHEN Mr. White determined to spend his July holiday last year in walking through canny Northumberland, he probably justified his choice to himself by thoughts of the valley of the Tyne and of fair Tweedside, of the Cheviot Hills and the Roman Wall, of mineral fields strewn across the country, and of queer islands lying off its coast. He was right; and, in telling us his pedestrian adventures, he has produced a book that has a considerable amount of novel interest for his readers. Of course we all know much of our northernmost county, not only by statistics and as readers of history and topography; but, also, by the voices of poetry, and by the backgrounds of two or three great biographies. But Mr. White, by walking and talking through Northumberland, and by making us the companions on whom he bestows his observant remarks and hearty feeling, brings it home to us that the country between the Tyne and the Tweed has both natural features peculiar to itself, and inhabitants whose character has enough of the smack of originality to make them interesting to a stranger. Perhaps he does not present to us as many delightful word-photographs of scenery as he brought with him from Yorkshire; perhaps the daily occurrences noted down are often but trivial; perhaps there is more of the fruit of his reading than some may care to find overlapping his personal narrative: but it is still quite certain that this pleasant book puts before us old things as seen by new eyes, and new things that most eyes rovingly pass by; and in such manner, too, as to increase our knowledge, to amuse our leisure, and to call out and strengthen our honest love for this dear old England of ours, her wildest corners, and her roughest children. If we never go to Northumberland, except in flying along the railway, or in business visits to its towns, Mr. White's book will inform us of its aspect, its resources, its historical associations, and its people:—and, if we should resolve to go there, and attempt its hills, and penetrate its dales, and pause amongst its cottages, Mr. White will be the very guide for us, and leave us no room to desire more practical direction or better companionship. Let us be glad that he retains the vigour and activity of his legs, and the clearness of his head and the warmth of his heart; for he, in an unpretending and simple way, brings us in autumn and in winter some bright reflections of the best and most strengthening delights that summer-time and holidays are able to afford us.

Without attempting to indicate Mr. White's progress, we shall make a few extracts from his book, which have intrinsic interest, and which may attract our readers to its agreeable pages. The first combines some of the characteristic features of Northumbrian scenery, with the history, the tradition, and the remains of two eras of the past.

"There, within a few yards of where we now sit, where the wheat rises and falls in mimic waves, marched the conquerors of the ancient world; now Tungrians, talking perhaps of their home on the Maas, or of that memorable victory over Galgacus, when they led the van; now Batavians, outlandish of speech and heavy of movement; now Moors, their dark skins and flashing eyes a terror to the pale tribes of the north; now Asturian cavalry and footmen, near neighbours of the Africans, and as passionate and revengeful; now Gauls, Dalmatians, Dacians, Nervii, and Thracians; in short, fighting men from all parts of Europe, subject to one common discipline, and armed with that 'stout pilum' which had conquered the world.

"But there is no sound now save of the wind and leaves; no living thing in sight from our little bower on the wall; nothing but signs of rural plenty—of the culture which has made our country famous among the nations.

"About two miles to the east is the station Cilurnum, now Walwick Chesters, near the North Tyne, and the bridge which the Romans built across the river, and the ancient cemetery. The remains there betoken great strength, and show what care was taken to fortify the wall at the places most liable to attack. Sundry places hereabouts have Chesters as part of their name, wherein is preserved the English form of *castra*—camp.

"Now I may satisfy my desire of walking along a few miles of the wall; getting over the fences here and there to explore, and keeping to the highway where circumstances compel. A man building a stone fence says, in reply to my remark on the neatness of his work, 'Ay, it's weel enough; but my wall's no sic a lasty yane as you,' and he points to Carraw, the site of the station Procolitia. Ere long the landscape changes; cultivation is left behind, and a brown heathery region opens, strewn with rocks, and ridgy with lines of hills, where we can walk on the very line of the wall without uncomfortable trespass. We pass Wallshiel, the site of one of the castles, and following the barrier, come by-and-by to Sewingshields, where the basaltic dyke thrusts its black substance above the surface; and we walk along the edge of the cliff, noting with surprise how the wall was built on the very verge, in defiance of irregularities, and although the cliffs might seem to be a good natural defence, the Romans would not forego the additional protection of their artificial barrier. A small plantation on the hill-side as we ascend marks the site of the mile

castle; but of the wall itself only a confused line of rubble remains; the facing stones have long been carried off by the builders of the neighbourhood. On the level below, the earthworks of a camp are still visible, about ninety paces square. The scene is bleak, but the elevation is great, and from near the farmhouse we can see Hexham, a gray spot amid a rich green landscape. Northwards the ground lies bare and flat; but its has an interest in having formed part of the property once rented by a personage of world-wide reputation—the Monkbars of 'The Antiquary.' Here too are legends of King Arthur; how that, as at Richmond, and in the Eildons, the monarch, with his queen and warriors lie asleep in a cave among the crags, waiting for the moment which shall waken them to life, victory, and empire—the shepherd who once found his way in, having failed to break the spell: how that the two sandstone ridges a little to the north are the King's and Queen's crags, for Arthur sat on one and his queen on the other, she combing and dressing her long hair, and, saying something which offended his majesty, he threw a stone at her. She caught it cleverly on her comb, and the stone, which weighs about twenty tons, fell into the hollow between the ledges, where it still lies, scarred by striking the royal comb. A basaltic pillar, about fifty feet high, called Arthur's chair, was thrown down some years ago by reckless villagers, who took laborious pains to perpetrate their wanton mischief."

The social complexion of Northumberland villages seems to have received some attention from Mr. White: for the sake of its distinct picture and its fair estimation of the social facts, we must make room for the following somewhat lengthy passage on cottages, and the manners and morals of their inmates:

"Larbottle shows us a specimen of a Northumbrian village: small cottages, each of a single room, built close together on three sides of an oblong square; an arrangement not at all pretty, but favourable to sociability and to the accumulation of sweepings and rubbish cast out by the several tenants. We shall see more of such settlements before our travel is over, and with as little admiration for the last as for the first, perhaps less.

"By and by, the lane ends in a sheep-run, where the short grass is patched by whins and brambles of Nature's own planting. Here stands a lone cottage, around which, even in summer, the winds are boisterous. 'Tis not a cheerful-looking cottage; it retains the mediæval abstinence from daylight, with niggard casements, while the door fits so badly, that you may put your hand into the chinks, through which the wind finds its way with lusty howl. Inside you see a rough stone floor, a grate with a coal fire, a woman ironing her cap borders at a table under the window, and in the rear two large box-beds. Imagine a couple of berths from the steerage of a ship inclosed in moveable closets made of deal or fir, and you will see the box-bed of the hind of Northumberland. In those stifling recesses they, their wives and children, and the 'bondager' sleep; in the same room in which they live and take their meals. It is well perhaps that the door should not fit closely.

"This free and easy style of domestic life, may have suited Arcadia and the golden age, but it seems hardly compatible with our busy iron age. However, we must not forget that civilisation has not yet grown to full age in this northernmost of English counties; nor the stubbornness of habit. Here in Northumberland the hind—as the farm-labourer is called—is hired by the year upon terms, or 'conditions,' to use the local word, expressed in a formal written agreement. His master finds him a cottage and garden, keep for a cow, 'leads' his coal; that is, lends a horse and cart to fetch coal, supplies him with wheat, rye, barley, peas, a given weight of wool, and a thousand yards of potatoes measured along the ridge; but in actual money he gets usually not more than four pounds. The total value of his year's income may be set down as from thirty-five to forty pounds, which is below the rate of wages in some countries south of the Tyne. His supply of food is amply sufficient for his wants, and we have it in good authority—Mr. Grey, of Dilston—that he does not deny himself joints of meat.

"As a class the hinds are industrious and well-conducted; not slow to see the advantages of education, or to send their children to school. But they are migratory, and obstinate to maintain their rights; and will spend twenty shillings in moving miles away to a new place, for a difference of ten shillings in the year's wages.

"It is a local custom, one deeply rooted, that every hind shall provide a 'bondager' for his master's service, at the rate of tenpence or a shilling a day, according to season. This bondager is commonly a girl or young woman; the hind's daughter, if he have one old enough; if not, he must hire one. She becomes one of his household, depending on him for food and lodging, and when, as sometimes happens, there is no work in the fields, he must still keep her, and she hangs about at home, sewing a little for herself if she can. As regards housework, the testimony concerning her is, that she is not fond of it, or of offering to assist the wife.

"A large party of these bondagers at work in the fields, hoeing turnips, is a remarkable sight for a stranger. At times, they may be seen standing on the midden and loading the dung-cart. Coarse, blowzy girls, most of them wearing a blue gown, and a kerchief on the head; but see them on Sundays, and you would wonder at their showy imitation of fashionable dress, manifested in the boldest of colours. They work from six in the morning till six in the evening, and during their dinner-hour you may sometimes see them romping, but commonly they betake themselves to the nearest path or roadside, and there lie down to look at the passers-by. They appear to be contented enough, notwithstanding their designation—'bondagers.' How that word sets one thinking of serfdom! I remember my first sight of bondagers; it was soon after sunrise one morning at Alnwick, when I saw thirty or forty washing their hands and faces in the pant—public fountain in the market-place; and there within view of the castle, it seemed to me a relic of the feudal ages. But after all, though called bondagers, the life of the girls is not one of bondage: they are simply hired servants.

"Habit, it is said, has reconciled the hind's wife to

the presence of another woman in the habitation, sleeping in the next box, sharing the space which is at once dressing-room, dining-room, and kitchen; but if the wives could have their own way, the habit would, no doubt, soon be changed. There has been at times cause for jealousy, the hind has proved himself unfaithful; but such instances, as I was informed on diligent inquiry, are rare. In this respect, Northumbrian morals may compare favourably with the results of what is known as the 'bothy system' in the west of Scotland."

We might here give another variation of pleasure to our readers if we could extract part of the chapter on the Farne islands, the Wide-opens, and the Wawmises; but we must be content with saying that it contains a most realisable visit to the habitations of the sea-fowl, and an introduction to a colony of cormorants. With sad pleasure, too, we have accompanied our author to the churchyard where Grace Darling sleeps, and where stands, a few yards from the heroine's grave, a memorial of the fate of Morell Mackenzie, who died a Christian hero's death in the wreck of the *Pegasus*. To go with Mr. White into a coal-pit, and into a lead-mine, is really to see them; and we incline to see them in no other way. Through smelting-works, and such like places, besides, we have also followed him; always pleasantly, and without weariness; and even in smoky towns, such as that black-hole of the universe, Newcastle, as well as on the hill-side and the wave-dashed coast, he shows us much to learn and much to delight in. But our final extract shall be one which tradition and poetry will have prepared our readers to enjoy. Mr. White paid a passing visit to Sir George Musgrave, at Edenhall—a place having many romantic beauties, and connected by old stories with giant, knight, and hermit: and, of course, the grand interest of the visit hangs about "The Luck of Edenhall."

"Come," said Sir George Musgrave, on my return to the Hall; "let me show you the *Luck* at once;" and opening a leather case which he brought from his muniment room, he took out an ancient drinking-glass and placed it on the table.

"Curiously did I scan the precious relic—the famous *Luck of Edenhall*—fearing to touch it until assured that its owner had no superstitious dread of seeing it in a stranger's hand. Imagine a tall tumbler, of old-fashioned glass, green and specky, expanding in easy curve from the bottom upwards, and terminating in a graceful lip, and enamelled with a geometrical design in crimson, blue, and yellow, and you see the *Luck* which has been in possession of the Musgraves for many generations. It has a threefold value: in the mysterious tradition which associates it with the fairies; in the sacred use to which in all probability it was once applied; and as a specimen of ancient art.

"The leather case is with good reason believed to be workmanship of the fifteenth century; it bears the monogram I. H. S. which identifies it with the Church, and we may believe the *Luck* to have been a chalice used for sacramental purposes, made at Venice perhaps in the tenth century. I was permitted to complete my examination of the *Luck* by drinking a draught of sherry from it; then restored to the case, it was locked up once more in its receptacle in the muniment room. The projection of the lip makes it somewhat inconvenient as a drinking-glass; yet Philip Duke of Wharton used to make merry with it, as we learn from his ballad, a parody on Chevy Chase:—

"God prosper long from being broke
The Luck of Edenhall:
A doleful drinking bout I sing,
That lately did befall.

To chase the spleen with cup and can
Duke Philip took his way;
Babes yet unborn shall never see
The like of such a day.

The stout and ever-thirsty Duke
A vow to God did make,
His pleasure within Cumberland
Three live-long nights to take.

Sir Musgrave too, of Martindale,
A true and worthy knight,
Entsouled with him a bargain made
In drinking to delight.

Now when these merry tidings reach'd
The Earl of Harold's ears,
'And am I, quoth he, with an oath,
Thus slighted by my peers?'

"And so the ditty goes on for nearly two score stanzas, with the doings of the rivals, and the final triumph. The concluding stanza runs:—

"God bless the king, the duchess fat,
And keep the land in peace,
And grant that drunkenness henceforth
Mong noblemen may cease."

"It is said that the duke delighted to toss up the *Luck* after his bumper, and catch it as it fell. Luckily it never came to harm, and shows no sign whatever of the shivering as pictured in Uhland's ballad; or of the cracks and injuries mentioned in Longfellow's translation!

"Now for the well," said Sir George, and he led the way to a corner of the pleasure where a crystal spring bubbles up into a small square stone basin, and flows away in a perennial stream along a channel in the smooth green turf. Here, according to tradition, the fairies were dancing and drinking one night when the butler coming to draw water, they started in alarm and prepared to fly; but having dropped their crystal beaker the man picked it up, and turning a deaf ear to the entreaties of the fays for restoration of their treasure, he brought it to his master, hearing plaintive voices say as he turned away,—"If that cup shall break or fall,
Farewell the Luck of Edenhall."

"The spring is now known as St. Cuthbert's Well. A cavity in one of the stones enclosing the basin is said to be the place where the fairies kept their crystal vase; now a glass drinking-cup stands therein for the use of all who incline to take a draught of the sparkling water. I drank a bumper to the prosperity of Edenhall."

We have had occasion, in noticing Mr. White's previous books, to praise the intelligence and skill with which he has blended historical associations with personal observations and incidents: but his present work, without provoking any unfavourable criticism of what is here done in the same way, just starts in our mind the suggestion, that he must be careful not to overcharge his pages with such matter, which should be present, in books like those by which he has won a deserved reputation, rather in the form of allusion, rapid survey, or momentary gleam, than expanded into express narration. It is one of his merits, again, that he has the discernment and sympathy that can find meaning and beauty in small and common things: but he must be careful against the easily committed error of making much of little, which is an altogether different thing from finding much in little. These are friendly cautions, and spring from real love for Mr. White's books, and sincere concern for the preservation and increase of his reputation and acceptance with the public. We hope for more English walks with him, and after him; and thank him for this really good book, in reading which we have been frequently invigorated by his healthy manliness, large sympathy, and practical good sense.

The Italian War, 1848-9, and the last Italian Poet. Three Essays. By the late HENRY LUSHINGTON. Cambridge: Macmillan.

MR. HENRY LUSHINGTON, a man of singularly bright and vigorous intellect, was secretary to the British Government in Malta during the years 1847-1855, and in that capacity had, of course, excellent opportunities for becoming familiar with Italian affairs and watching the course of the great events which took place in the peninsula, especially during the earlier part of that period. The most interesting and valuable part of this volume consists of two essays originally published in the *Edinburgh Review*, in which the course of the movements towards Italian independence is sketched with luminous clearness, from the brilliant hopes and promises of 1848 to the prostration of Northern Italy beneath the iron hand of Radetzky, and the overthrow of the Roman republic in 1859. Mr. Lushington's sympathies, like those of all true Englishmen, go heartily with the Italians, and the republication of these sketches of the earlier acts of a drama, some of the later scenes of which are still dazzling our eyes with the splendour of their scenic pageantries, will be welcome to many. But they have more than a passing value, whether we look to the comprehensiveness of the writer's views; to the manly, generous, feeling which they show towards the interests of true freedom, and by virtue of which they may act as an invigorating tonic upon those of our statesmen and journalists whose sympathies are in danger of turning to disgust from the follies and blunders with which the right cause is so often entangled; or to the purity and beauty of the style in which they are written. They are followed by an account of Giuseppe Giusti, the poet of Italian independence, while the volume is appropriately introduced by an extremely brief memoir of the lamented author by his friend Mr. Venables.

Baby May, and other Poems on Infants. By W. C. BENNETT. London: Chapman and Hall.

MR. BENNETT is distinguished as a poetical writer by much truthful feeling, quiet fancy, and extremely natural expression. He is one of the best of the poets of childhood. His "Baby May" was placed in our hands by Miss Mitford, just after it was written, with warm words of pleasure and praise. It was then only printed for private circulation; but soon afterwards Douglas Jerrold gave it to the world in his "Shilling Magazine," and it became a favourite. Something more was done for its fame by its introduction into Miss Mitford's "Literary Recollections":—in which she wrote appreciatively of the character of the man and of the poet. Childish beauty and baby ways were never more charmingly and perfectly pictured than in Mr. Bennett's pages. We think we like "Baby Kate" almost as well as the better-known "Baby May"; and the "Little Blue Shoes" is very sweet and touching. Best of all, however, we ourselves like the lyric, "O Casket of dear fancies," &c.: but it is only because of their painful suggestions that we do not place the "Epitaphs on Infants" above all other of Mr. Bennett's poems on childhood, for undoubtedly they have the richest poetic quality of all.

The issue of this tiny little volume will be gratifying to many who love the author's simple and graceful verses: and it really ought to become a home-book wherever there are children, and with all to whom the love of children brings some of life's purest and truest pleasures.

Speculations Literary and Philosophic. By THOMAS DE QUINCEY. London: Hogg.

It is but a week or two ago that we greeted Numbers 11 and 12 of this delightful series, and already here is No. 13! It contains the following papers:—

Lord Carlisle on Pope—Glance at the Works of Mackintosh—Anekdote—Herder—Idea of a Universal History (a translation from Kant)—Charlemagne—Goethe's *Wilhelm Meister*—and Lessing. The last includes a translation of that masterpiece of criticism—the *Laecon*. Less fascinating than some of the series, these papers will yet be read with delight by all capable of appreciating the most subtle, agile, and if sometimes paradoxical, yet most searching and photographically minute, critical delineations to be found in our literature.

THE PERIODICALS (SEPTEMBER).

THE *Scottish Review* is always welcome as containing the best quarterly record of social progress with which we are acquainted, albeit that it is the organ of a society, the Scottish Temperance League. Its articles are not only carefully prepared, but full of interesting matter. In the present number are especially deserving of notice the papers on "Epidemic Diseases," "Douglas Jerrold," and "Free Public Libraries." From the first of these articles we have given an extract elsewhere.

Here is a sadly interesting picture of Jerrold triumphing over bodily torture:—

"But to jest with a sad heart, to crack jokes with the steel teeth of rheumatism striking into your bones, to make laughter for others, standing as it were on the verge of your own grave, how hard must this be. And yet we read of this wit: 'His life was marred by the incessant wear of painful disease. He often wrote when the movement of his pen was fierce pain to him. He dictated humorous articles while writhing in agony; he worked at his webs of quaint ideas when in a dark room he passed six weeks waiting for his sight. He wrote for *Punch* at the Malvern Water-cure, whither he had been carried motionless with rheumatism. He penned "A Day at the Reculvers," and some of the Claverhouse Chronicles, while his old enemy rheumatism gnawed at his bones. His spirit seemed to shine the clearer through the ills of his flesh.' He bore traces of these trials in his face. Mr. Hannay wrote of him after his death—'His fight for fame was long and hard, and his life was interrupted by sickness and pain. In the stoop of his gait, in the lines of his face, you saw the man who had reached his Ithaca by no mere yachting over summer seas.' And Mr. Hepworth Dixon thus adds his testimony:—'Heart disease, sciatica, rheumatism in the eyes, never left him safe an instant. For many years, his life was spent on a gravestone, looking down into the deep hole, yet no one's spirits flowed with more abundant plenitude than his.' He was a striking instance among many others of how the brave spirit may give life to the weak frame. In his fragile, bowed figure, crowned with a lion-like head, and light falling hair, in the restless proud gaze of the keen blue eyes, you saw weakness and strength together. He was one of those who, in the figure of a lamb, do the feats of a lion. Only his family and intimate friends knew in how feeble and fragile a frame beat the heart of that earnest and thorough politician, who, from boyhood to age, fought the battle of the people without hire or pay, and never veiled his independence before dearest friend or direst foe. Consistent through life, Douglas Jerrold was none of those changelings with whom the world is but too familiar in every age, 'who wear their faith but as the fashion of their hats, which ever changes with the next block.'"

"Horse dealing in Syria in 1854" is the not very taking title of the first article in *Blackwood*, but once begun the easy style and graphic pictures of biped as well as quadruped life will charm the reader to the last sentence. It is a study from life of the nature of the horse after the fashion of Mr. Rarey. The writer, a British officer, praises the management of that noble animal by the Bedouins, who ride without bit and almost bridle. The Arab, he says, is a real rider—the Englishman a school rider. The "Journal of a Cruise on the Tanganyika Lake, Central Africa," by Captain Speke, is another valuable contribution to our geographical knowledge of that continent. An excellent map enables us to follow the route of the enterprising explorer, whose journal loses nothing in interest from its substance having already been communicated to the Geographical Society. Captain Speke lays claim to having discovered "the fountains of the Nile." A second article on the English navy is full of interesting matter, and makes a modest demand of 100 sail of the line for this country, and prophesies the failure of the steam ram. The story of "Felicitas" is brought to an early close. It is very apropos to present circumstances—the object being to show how a gay and frivolous Florentine youth, stung by the reproaches of an English maiden, seeks a life of action by joining the expedition to the Crimea, and returns in five years to deserve the hand of the lady of his affections.

Fraser's Magazine embraces a varied list of topics. Political economists will rush—if ever they are so undignified—to Mr. Cairnes's "Essay towards an Experimental Solution of the Gold Question," a problem as difficult as the study of alchemy—while controversialists will follow with attention Dr. Mayo's "Remarks" on Buckle's "History of Civilization," in which that learned physician shows good reason for questioning the dogma that the intellectual element is alone the cause of progress. Last month Lord Macaulay was put in the pillory by *Blackwood*—this month by *Fraser*. The latter, however, unlike the former, keeps within the strict rules of literary propriety. *Fraser* forbids the use of the scalping knife. The object of the paper is to replace Machiavelli in the position he occupied before our too brilliant and ingenuous historian launched the theory that "The Prince" was written in a spirit of irony by a stern moralist. The writer in *Fraser* argues that Machiavelli wrote mainly to please his patron, Lorenzo di Medici, and to advance his own fortunes. *Fraser* has also two stories "to be continued," and papers on Tennyson's new poem, on the national drama of Spain, and on the political prospects of the Two Sicilies.

The present editor of the *Eclectic* shows a laudable enterprise in obtaining the aid of writers of distinction. In fact, this veteran periodical has gained by the modification of its plan, and is more interesting as a "miscellany" than as a "review." Though we this month miss the "Author of Mary Powell," the name of Mary Howitt (in the first part of a sketch called "Sun

"Pictures") is an excellent substitute. The Rev. Joseph Mullens contributes a deeply interesting sketch—"The Gospel among the Karens,"—and Mr. W. G. Thornbury, under the title "The Golden Gallery," introduces us to Sir Christopher Wren, and treats us to half-an-hour's pleasant gossip with the illustrious architect. "The Highland Route" is well described, but does not tempt the reader amid the rain and chills of opening September. All the articles of this month's *Eclectic* are likely to be well read; from the first, which is a well-written review of the first volume of Dr. Vaughan's "Revolutions in English History"—"one of the most solid, one of the most attractive, one of the most instructive books, which have issued from the press in our day"—to the last article on the Endowed Schools Bill, the spirit of which is "no compromise."

In the *Englishwoman's Magazine* there is a life of Margaret Fuller Ossoli, a notice of the Association for the Employment of Women, and a painful sketch of the every-day life of an infant seamstress.

Titan for this month brings us down to Chapter 34 of "Getting on," a tale which, if not free from extravagance and coarseness, has, at least, an intricate plot. The other contents of the present number are—A Day's Reverie in Westminster Abbey; The Book of Bradshaw; Parisian Localities—the Palais de Justice; The Snake-Charmers; Walks about Windsor; Specimens of Popular French Authors—Madame Firmiani; Called Away; Slang Literature.

Tait opens this month with an article on "The Peace," which reads like a stale newspaper article of some weeks ago. This is not the writer's fault, so much as the blunder of confounding the magazine with the newspaper. Events move too quickly now-a-days for such a course to be otherwise than dangerous. "All the issues of the war are astute and cruel mockeries," says the writer, though the events of the last week or two have no doubt led him to a very different opinion. There is a second paper on middle-class men who have risen to distinction; and an article on "Poets and Poetry" which, in its extensive borrowings, calls to mind the "Feast of the Poets," which distinguished the *Tait* of earlier days.

The *National Magazine* steadily maintains its ground as a cheap illustrated periodical, and contains a good deal of pleasant reading. The admirers of the comic will be attracted by Mr. Robert Brough's funny story of "Which is Which?" Amongst the excellent wood-cuts are Mr. Mark's Night Watch, Mr. Tayler's Gleaners, and a view of Amalfi.

A number of minor magazines lie on our table which we have not space to describe at length. Most of them have their specialities. There is *Notes of a New Truth*, a monthly journal of Homeopathy, issued by the English Homeopathic Association—The *Financial Reformer*, conducted by the Liverpool Financial Reform Association, and advocating economical government, just and simple taxation, and perfect freedom of trade, a monthly neither "dead, nor dying," as has been reported—The *News of the Churches*, an excellent digest of religious and ecclesiastical intelligence—The *Evangelical Magazine*, greatly improved in literary quality by its present accomplished editor—The *Family Treasury of Sabbath Reading*, which has the merit of exactly answering to its title—The *Tonic Sol-Fa Reporter*, which gives all information as to the progress of that movement in musical reform—and The *Educator*, the quarterly journal of the Congregational Board of Education. The *Scottish Congregational, United Presbyterian Magazine*, and *Christian Reformer or Unitarian Magazine*, are sufficiently described by their titles.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Letters from Alabama, U.S. By P. H. Gosse, F.R.S. Speculations, Literary and Philosophic. By Thomas de Quincy. The Warden. By A. Trollope. New Edition. Researches in the Mosaic Creation. Spenser's Poetical Works. Edited by Rev. G. Gilfillan. Trip to the Rhine and Paris. By T. M. Greenwell. Life and Letters of Rev. C. U. Righter. By Dr. Prima. The Peacock of Poverty. By E. Paxton Hood. The Italian War, 1848-9, and the last Italian Poet. By the late Henry Lushington. Our English Presbyterian Forefathers. By Henry Solly.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

Messrs. Smith and Elder's long-talked-of monthly journal is at length announced for publication.

Dr. Epps has a work in the press on "Consumption."

Mrs. H. B. Stowe's tale, "The Minister's Wooing," is now completed.

The author of "Mary Powell" announces "The Story of Italy."

A new weekly periodical of a novel character is in active preparation. It will combine the best features of a literary miscellany with those of a companion or index to the newspapers. Among the contributors will be Messrs. Sala, Albany Fonblanche, Gerald Massey, Miss L. S. Costello, Miss Power, the Brothers Brough, Messrs. Dudley Costello, W. C. Bennett, C. S. Cheltnam, Lascelles Wraxall, &c. The title proposed is, we understand, the comprehensive one of "Everybody's Journal." It will be illustrated by eminent artists.

THE AUTHORSHIP OF "ADAM BEDE."—With reference to the authorship of this recently-published book, which, as we have already stated, has been attributed to Miss Marian Evans, of Coventry,

the *Staffordshire Advertiser* says:—"We have the means of knowing that the work in question was written by Miss Evans, and it will be interesting to many of our readers to learn that the scene of the book is laid in this county and the adjoining county of Derby, 'Loamshire' representing the former, and 'Stoneyshire' the latter. Treddleton, the place at which Adam Bede and his brother Seth (assumed names, of course) are said to have resided, is a play on Ellastone, where the real characters in the book lived, and where the grandson of Adam Bede and Dinah Morris, the female Methodist preacher, is now living, and, though not following solely the employment of his grandfather, is engaged in a kindred branch of trade, and in possession of many of the sterling qualities of his progenitor. Our readers will remember—at least those of them who have had the pleasure of reading the book—that the vicar was also vicar of Blyth and rector of Broxton (Croxtton), both in the neighbourhood. The characters in the book are drawn from life. The manor-house is still in the neighbourhood of Ellastone, and a young scapegrace, such as young Donisthorpe is represented to have been, lived there, and was connected with a young girl in the neighbourhood, much below him in station, and of whose death he was supposed to have been the cause; and the church is also standing, and the statue in front of it, mentioned in the book, is to be seen at Ellastone at the present time. Surely, Ellastone and its vicinity will become famous, and many a tourist passing down the beautiful valley of the Churnet, in search of the picturesque, will, doubtless, turn aside to see the old church in which Mr. Irwin preached—to meditate in the locality where Adam and Seth Bede were born, and lived, and died—where Dinah Morris preached from a cart on the Green—where Mr. and Mrs. Poyer lived—the Donisthorpes and Hetty—Bartle Massey, the schoolmaster, and Chad Cranage, the blacksmith; and how many more, taking the volumes with them, will re-peruse the incidents there narrated, on the spot where they occurred, with increased zest and pleasure."

Gleanings.

A new "palace" is about to be built for the Lord Bishop of Gloucester.

A horned owl, supposed to be about 100 years old, has just died at Arundel Castle, the seat of the Duke of Norfolk.

Mr. Simpson has purchased the remaining eleven years of the lease of the Surrey Gardens for 3,000/. The grounds are to be converted into a jardin d'hiver, with skating on the lake.

The *Derbyshire Advertiser* states that a young man, a member of an evangelical church, advertises in a local paper for board in a pious family, where his Christian example would be considered a compensation.

John Mitchell, the Irish "patriot," who wrote and spoke disgustingly in favour of negro slavery, thinking to thrive by that business, has left America, thoroughly disgusted with the free institutions of that country.

The finest bull yet produced by the *Saturday Review*—already famous for its Hibernicisms—is to be found on the front page of a recent number, where an invader is mentioned as having been "first annihilated," and then "driven back," and "finally crushed on his own soil!"—*Illustrated Times*.

On Thursday week the wife of the Rev. C. H. Bateman, pastor of Trinity Chapel, Reading, was safely delivered, at her residence, The Cedars, London-road, of three children—two boys and a girl—all of whom are going on well. Several years have elapsed since an occurrence of this kind in Reading.

A Paris correspondent of the *Literary Gazette* affirms that the ladies and dressmakers of Paris are now taking their fashions from England, not giving theirs to us. The French women are now wearing the red-striped petticoat of Wales, and the plumed transformation of the wide-awake, which so charmingly adorns the heads of London amazons in Rottenrow.

A LADY'S CURIOSITY.—At one of the fashionable watering-places on the Devon coast, a lady asked the mistress of a lodging-house the charge for bringing two pails of sea-water to the house each morning, when she replied, "Oh, Ma'am, they makes no charge, but leaves it to the 'lady's curiosity.'" The above is a positive fact, showing in these enlightened times the schoolmaster is often abroad.

A CANDID MINISTER.—A minister in the North, returning thanks in his prayers one Sabbath for the excellent harvest, began as usual, "O Lord, we thank thee," &c., and went on to mention its abundance, and its safe gathering; but feeling anxious to be quite candid and scrupulously truthful, added, "all except a few fields between this and Stonehaven, not worth mentioning."—*Glasgow Commonwealth*.

A SCULPTURE GALLERY.—By an arrangement made between the Royal Commissioners of 1851 and the Horticultural Society, the joint works at Kensington-gardens, which have been for some time the subject of negotiation, are about to be commenced. The great feature of the plan will be the filling with sculpture of the arcades, extending to 4,000 feet, which have already been determined upon. We are glad to see that the purchase of the sculpture is to be effected by voluntary contributions. The munificent sum of 30,000/. is already promised; but 50,000/. is the amount proposed.

LORD CLYDE.—A Highland soldier, writing to the *Inverness Courier* from the camp at Subathoo, says—

"The station was taken by surprise early one morning, by a visit from the Commander-in-Chief. His humble cortège—two or three staff officers, and palkee-bearers, a native gentleman, and his few followers, with no escort—entered the station about seven o'clock, when the regiment was at morning parade. His lordship proceeded to the hospital, where he made a minute inspection and inquiry. Whilst he was there the men turned out, as if by one consent and sympathy, and formed a grotesque line along the road leading to the parade. As soon as his lordship emerged from the hospital they gave him three deafening cheers. The effects of climate and the campaign, with the responsibilities of office, have done their work on Lord Clyde. He looks much failed, and is no longer the same gay, lively commander we knew eighteen months since."

TOAD VERSUS SNAKE.—On the gardener of a gentleman at Runcorn going to work a few mornings ago, he was surprised to find a snake lying in one of the paths, wriggling about in a very uneasy manner, and evidently, to use a familiar phrase, "in a fix." He quickly got an implement, and without difficulty despatched the intruder, which was above three feet in length. But the singular part of the affair is to come. On examining the dead snake, his jaws and the parts which "there adjacent lie" were found to be enormously distended, and the cause of this was soon ascertained to be a large toad—still alive—which, in order to prevent the unpleasant operation (to it) of being swallowed by the snake, had evidently resorted to its well-known power of blowing itself out, and thus at the time the gardener came upon the scene there was a deadly conflict going on between snake and toad, the former exerting its faculty of almost unlimited distension of the jaw, the latter its almost unlimited power of bodily expansion. The snake, at the moment of the gardener's interference was clearly in a very uncomfortable position; it had got more than it could eat. The toad, too, could not have been easy in its feelings, finding itself gradually going down, down. However, it survived the contest, and was extricated and set at liberty by its good friend the gardener.—*Brighton Herald*.

BIRTHS.

SCULLARD.—August 23, at Mill Hill-villa, Woodbridge, the wife of the Rev. H. H. Scullard, of a daughter.

SPENCE.—August 23, at Olden's-hill, Finchley, Mrs. James Spence, of a son.

ASHTON.—August 30, at St. Heller's, Jersey, the wife of the Rev. R. S. Ashton, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

RATCLIFFE—LEES.—August 27, at South-parade Chapel, Halifax, by the Rev. G. Mather, Mr. John Ratcliffe, woollen manufacturer, Rochdale, to Miss Mary Hannah Lees, of West Field, Warley.

THORNTON—ARNOLD.—August 27, at Mile-end, Edwin, younger son of the late Edward Thornton, Esq., of Cheshunt, Herts, to Maria, daughter of Mr. Arnold, of Sherborne, Dorset.

NEWCOMBE—HILL.—August 27, at Howe Chapel, Great Torrington, Devon, by the Rev. James Buckpitt, Mr. Robert Newcombe, to Mrs. Mary Hill, both of High Bickington, Devon.

TAYLOR—BADMHAM.—August 28, at Barrington-street Chapel, Hereford, by the Rev. R. S. Short, Mr. James Taylor, to Miss Sarah Badham, both of the same city.

DAVIES—DAVIES.—August 28, at Barrington-street Chapel, Hereford, by the Rev. R. S. Short, Mr. James Davies, to Miss Elizabeth Harriett Davies, both of Hereford.

BRACHER—TREE.—August 29, at the Baptist Chapel, Great Torrington, Devon, by the Rev. James Buckpitt, Mr. Wm. Bracher, of Wincanton, Somerset, draper, a member of the Society of Friends, to Annie, daughter of Mr. George Tree, officer of excise, Sheepwash, Devon.

SPEIGHT—JENKINSON.—August 29, at Salem Chapel, York, by the Rev. James Parsons, Mr. Jas. Speight, grocer, Bradford, to Mary Jane, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Robert Jenkinson, of Brotherton.

MEDWIN—ENGLAND.—August 30, at York-road Chapel, Lambeth, by the Rev. Robert Robinson, Matthias, second son of Matthias Medwin, Esq., of Clapham-road, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of William England, Esq., of Chester-place, Kennington.

RUSSELL—COX.—August 31, at the Old Meeting House, Gaminjay, Cambridgeshire, by the Rev. E. Manning, Mr. John Russell, of Lithlington, to Bethia, second daughter of the late Mr. Isaac Cox, of Hatley St. George.

LEVICK—FISHER.—August 31, at Mount Zion Chapel, by the Rev. D. Loxton, Mr. Samuel Lockwood Levick, cutlery manufacturer, of Sheffield, to Amelia Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Fisher, of that town.

WILSON—BANCROFT.—August 31, at Scotland-street Chapel, Sheffield, by the Rev. W. H. Hall, Mr. William Wilson, jun., soap builder, to Hannah Martha, youngest daughter of Mr. John Bancroft.

BOOTH—OLDFIELD.—August 31, at Harrison-road Chapel, Halifax, by the Rev. J. C. Gray, Mr. Montague Booth, wool-sorster, to Miss Sarah Oldfield, both of that place.

KENT—HOLMER.—Sept. 3, at the Congregational Chapel, Eltham, by the Rev. Thomas Kennerley, Mr. B. Kent, of Norfolk-street, Strand, to Henrietta, eldest daughter of Mr. Henry Holmer, of Eltham Green.

WALSH—AINSWORTH.—Sept. 6, at James-street Chapel, Blackburn, by the Rev. J. B. Lister, Mr. Thomas Walsh, to Miss Alice Ainsworth, both of Blackburn.

DEATHS.

HOPKINS.—August 25, at Uppingham, Anne Margaret, fifth daughter of Mr. W. Hopkins, draper, &c., aged five months and twenty-one days.

CHAPPELL.—August 30, aged fifty-nine, at Parchment-street, Winchester, Mary, the beloved and affectionate wife of the Rev. W. Chappell, minister of the Baptist Chapel, Silver-hill, after a lingering illness, though at last very suddenly, having been at chapel on the previous Sabbath-day. She bore her long illness with Christian fortitude and resignation, and has left a husband and nine children to mourn the irreparable loss.

PIPER.—Sept. 1, at Lewisham, Kent, Mr. T. H. Piper, aged fifty-four.

LOCK.—Sept. 2, after a few days' illness, Eliza, the beloved wife of the Rev. George Lock, of Knowle, near Bridgwater, aged twenty-nine years.

LEWIS.—Sept. 2, Mrs. Martha Lewis, widow, formerly of Enfield, Middlesex, in her ninety-first year, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Robert Smith, 27, Park-road, Dalston.

LYNE.—Sept. 3, Lewis Stephens Lyne, Esq., Accountant and Comptroller General of Inland Revenue, from the consequences of excessive exertion of the brain.

MORGAN.—Sept. 4, at Handsworth, near Birmingham, Anne, surviving daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Morgan, aged fifty-one.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The money market is still in a very inactive state, and the daily fluctuations in public securities are very small. Yesterday there was a slight upward tendency, which was maintained to-day, at the opening of business. At a later period rather less buoyancy was apparent in the market for English securities, consols being 95½ 95½ for money and the 7th instant, and 95½ 95½ for the October account. The liquidation of the monthly account in the English stock market is now in active progress, but the necessary arrangements are producing very little effect upon prices.

A steady demand for commercial and other purposes keeps the terms of discount within a fraction of the Bank minimum. Loan subscriptions, settlements in stocks, and the bills due on the 3rd inst., have necessarily caused more activity in banking circles, but the effect of these operations has not been so important as might have been imagined, and if the bullion at the Bank should be maintained, the authorities may be enabled to keep their present discount regulations in force some time longer.

The imports of the precious metals during the past week represent an aggregate of not less than 756,000*l.*, yet the Bank return just published shows a fresh decrease of 336,801*l.* in the metallic stock.

It appears that the average of the prices at which the India loan was taken is 97½ 3s. 2d. The rejected tenders amounted to 2,164,500*l.*, which, with 824,750*l.* in excess at 97, shows the total of unsuccessful applications to have been 2,989,250*l.* A further slight advance has taken place in the Indian scrip, which is 99½ 100. The rapidity with which this stock is passing into the hands of permanent holders is very remarkable.

The fluctuations in stocks which in July were to the extent of 3*l.* per cent. were in August only 1½ per cent., and the general operations of the month have resulted in establishing a rise of exactly one per cent., although there has been no material change in foreign politics, the advance on the Paris Bourse having been only fractional, and the Bank in the interval have experienced a further reduction of about 600,000*l.* in their stock of bullion. In railway securities many kinds show a further improvement of about 3 per cent., but in some cases the quotations have been stationary or flat. Throughout the month the rate of discount has generally been about a quarter per cent. below the Bank minimum of 2½ per cent.

Foreign securities are moderately active, and prices are rather steady.

In the railway share market the transactions have been rather limited. Prices, however, have shown less firmness in several instances. Bristol and Exeter have declined to 97½. Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee to 26½. North Western to 94½ 94½. North British to 60½. North Eastern, Berwick, to 89½; and South Devon to 43½. London and Blackwall have advanced to 64½ 65½; and South Western to 92½. The foreign and colonial undertakings have not shown much activity. Lombardo-Venetian old shares have advanced to 10½. Eastern of France are at 25½, and Western of France at 22. Grand Trunk of Canada have declined to 33½, and Great Indian Peninsula improved to 98½ 98½.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS DURING THE WEEK.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
Sper Ct. Consols	95½ 2	95½ 2	95½ 2	95½ 2	95½ 2	95½ 2
Consols for Ac- count	95½ 2	95½ 2	95½ 2	95½ 2	95½ 2	95½ 2
Sper Cent. Red.	96 2	96 2	96 2	96 2	96 2	96 2
New 8 per Cent.						
Annuities	96½ 1	96½ 1	96½ 1	96½ 1	96½ 1	96½ 1
India Stock	217	—	216½	217	216½	—
Bank Stock	224½	225	225	—	225	—
Exchequer-bla.	24 pm	24 pm	21 pm	23 pm	—	24
India Bonds	3 dis	3 dis	4 dis	3 dis	—	—
Long Annuities	—	18 1-16	18 1-16	—	—	—

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's *Gazette*.)

An Account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th of Vic., cap. 82, for the week ending on Wednesday, August 31, 1859.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£30,401,150	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities	8,450,900
		Gold Bullion	15,926,150
		Silver Bullion	—

£30,401,150

£30,401,150

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	Government Securi-	
Rest	8,689,021	ties	£11,220,018
Public Deposits	7,810,480	Other Securities	18,901,882
Other Deposits	12,740,882	Notes	8,802,545
Seven Day and other		Gold & Silver Coin	614,304
Bills	880,415		

£30,688,749

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, September 2, 1859.

BANKRUPTS.

HARRIS, T., St. Paul's, Bristol, timber merchant and furniture manufacturer, September 18, October 18.

OXLEY, J., Rotherham, Yorkshire, scrivener, September 24, October 22.

HAMILTON, J. S., Kingston-upon-Hull, auctioneer, September 21, October 28.

HUGHES, E., Holywell, Flintshire, wire-drawer, September 16, October 6.

BUGGLEIN, H.	Liverpool, coke merchant, September 16, October 6.
EDWARDS, C.	Neath, Glamorganshire, builder, September 14, October 18.

Tuesday, September 6, 1859.

BANKRUPTS.

HORNBY, H. N.	Little Tower-street, City, carrier and con- tractor, September 16, October 17.
GRAY, J. W.	Paddington, builder, September 16, October 17.

NIMMO, W.	Pendleton, Lancashire, cotton spinner, September 22, October 6.
GWILLIM, W.	Cwmdu, Brecon, farmer, September 19, October 18.

GAUWIN, D. E.	Liverpool, ship broker, September 12, October 6.
JOHNSON, S.	Burslem, Staffordshire, draper, September 23, October 13.

MATTHEWS, E.	Coventry, Warwickshire, builder, September 16, October 7.
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beasts, sheep and calves on offer here to-day, in good condition. A fair average supply of home-fed beasts was received up this morning, but its general quality was by no means first-rate. Prime Scots, crosses, Devons, &c., were in fair request, at prices equal to Monday last; but inferior breeds moved off slowly, and in some instances, the quotations had a drooping tendency. The general top figure for beef was 4s 6d per lb. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, we received 2,200 shorthorns and crosses; from other parts of England, 700 of various breeds; from Scotland, 100 Scots and crosses; and, from Ireland, 380 oxen and heifers. Some of the latter were remarkably good. With most breeds of sheep we were extensively supplied, and there was a slight improvement in their general condition. The primest Downs and half-bred sold slowly at last Monday's currency, viz., 4s 2d to, in a few instances, 4s 4d per lb. Otherwise the motion trade was rather heavy, on rather easier terms. The supply of lambs was rather limited, yet the demand for them was less active, at about the currencies realised on this day as 'night, viz., from 4s 6d to 6s per lb. Calves—the show of which was tolerably good—were a dull sale, and 2d per lb. lower than on Thursday. We have to report a dull inquiry for pigs, at late rates.

Per lb. to sink the offal.

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts	3	8	2
Second quality	3	0	5
Prime large oxen	3	8	4
Prime Scots, &c.	4	6	4
Coarse inf. sheep	3	2	3
Second quality	3	8	4

Lambs 4s 6d to 6s per lb.

Suckling calves, 18s. to 22s. Quarter-old store pigs, 19s to 23s each

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Sept. 5.

These markets are reasonably well supplied with each kind of meat; yet the trade, generally, rules steady, and prices are well supported.

Per Sib. by the carcass.

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Inferior beef	2	10	3
Middling ditto	3	2	3
Prime large do.	3	8	10
Do. small do.	4	0	4
Large pork	3	8	8

Lamb, 4s 6d to 6s 2d.

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Sept. 5.

The supplies of potatoes are rather on the increase. Good and sound qualities sell steadily, other qualities slowly, at our quotations. Regent's, 8s 6d to 12s; shaws, 7s 6d to 8s per ton.

PRODUCE MARKET, MINCING-LANE, Sept. 6.

TEA.—The market continues very quiet. A large quantity is announced for public sale to-morrow, which prevents business in the private market.

SUGAR.—Holders of colonial descriptions have shown more disposition to sell, but little change can be recorded in prices. In the refined market only a moderate business has been done, at rather lower quotations.

COFFEE.—A very limited business has been entered into, and until the result of the Dutch Company's sale in Holland is ascertained, very little change in price is anticipated.

RICE.—The market has been very inactive, and the few sales effected were at former values.

SALT-PETRE.—Rather more inquiry has been experienced for the finer qualities, and prices are a shade firmer.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Sept. 5.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 6,773 firkins bacon, and 1,057 hams bacon; and, from foreign ports, 8,107 casks butter and 630 bales bacon. In the Irish butter market there was rather more business transacted last week, at little alteration in prices, holders generally being firm. Dutch advanced to 11s, which caused a little more inquiry for mild Irish. In the bacon market there was a good sale for prime fresh parcels, which were nearly cleared off on arrival; prices range from 5s to 6s landed, according to quality, weight, &c.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, Sept. 3.—Grapes and pine-apples continue to maintain former prices. Of pears there are some fine specimens of Beurre d'Amanlis, Williams's Bon Chrétien, and Louis Bonne of Jersey. Apples are more liberally supplied, but continue to realise fair prices. The best table sorts are ribston and Kerr's pippin. English apricots are more abundant, and there are some good peaches and nectarines. Greengages and early sorts of plums are nearly over. High prices. Oranges fetch 3s 6d to 10s per 100. Good filberts may be had for 9s per lb. Cabbages and French beans are plentifully supplied. Peas, beans, carrots, and artichokes may be obtained in quantity. Cauliflowers are plentiful. Potatoes realise from 6s to 15s per cwt. Cucumbers abundant. Cut flowers chiefly consist of Orchids, Gardenias, Kalanchoes, Lily of the Valley, Violets, Mignonette, Heaths, and Roses.

HOPS, Monday, Sept. 5.—The reports from the plantations continue in every respect favourable, and the duty has advanced to 280,000*l.* Picking will be general during this week, and a fair supply of the new growth may be expected in eight or ten days. At present the demand for the few new samples on offer is but limited, and prices are not sufficiently settled for quotation.

SEEDS, London, Monday, Sept. 5.—The trade for cloverseed remains without transactions in either red or white, and the reports of the home-grown crops are very various, and no reliable opinion can yet be formed. Winter tares met more inquiry this morning, and were fully as dear. Trifolium was in less demand, and offered at lower rates. Canaryseed was a dull sale, without change.

Advertisements.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.
Patron, H.R.H. the PRINCE CONSORT.

Mr. GEORGE BUCKLAND, every Evening, at a Quarter-past Eight, in his highly-successful NEW LECTURE and MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.

SPLENDID SERIES of DISSOLVING VIEWS.—Scenes in ITALY, FRANCE, AUSTRIA, on the RHINE, &c.

CHEMICAL LECTURE by Mr. E. V. GARDNER, Professor of Chemistry, "POISONS and their ANTIDOTES."

Lecture by Mr. KING, "The PHENOMENA of VISION: The HUMAN EYE as an OPTICAL INSTRUMENT."

A YOUNG LADY is desirous of a RE-ENGAGEMENT as NURSERY GOVERNESS in a Pious Family. Satisfactory references can be given.

Address, Miss E. Emma, Mr. Aldred's, Halesworth.

A YOUNG LADY, a Member of a Dissenting Church, wishes an ENGAGEMENT as COMPANION to an INVALID LADY, or as NURSERY GOVERNESS in a Family, where she would enjoy religious privileges.

Address, Beta, Post-office, Caine, Wiltshire.

TO DRAPERS.—WANTED, in a Dissenter's Family, a YOUNG MAN, about 25 years of age.

Apply, stating age, salary, and reference, to H. Dowse, Luton, Beds.

R E I G A T E, S U R R E Y.

There are VACANCIES for PUPILS in the HAMILTON VILLA, WRAY PARK-ROAD ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES, conducted by MISS ISLEY.

Prospectuses and references forwarded on application.

DR. DE JONGH'S

(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium) LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, prescribed by the most eminent Medical Men throughout the world as the safest, speediest, and most effectual remedy for

CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, INFANTILE WASTING, RICKETS, GENERAL DEBILITY, and ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL is the most efficacious, the most palatable, and, from its rapid curative effects, unquestionably the most economical of all kinds. Its immeasurable therapeutic superiority over every other variety is attested by innumerable spontaneous testimonials from Physicians and Surgeons of European reputation.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

THE LATE JONATHAN PEREIRA, M.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., Professor at the University of London, Author of "The Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics," &c., &c.

It was fitting that the author of the best analysis and investigations into the properties of this Oil should himself be the purveyor of this important medicine. I know that no one can be better, and few so well, acquainted with the physical and chemical properties of this medicine as yourself, whom I regard as the highest authority on the subject. The Oil which you gave me was of the very finest quality, whether considered with reference to its colour, flavour, or chemical properties; and I am satisfied that, for medicinal purposes, no finer Oil can be procured.

EDWIN LANKESTER, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., Late Lecturer on the Practice of Physic at St. George's Medical School, Superintendent of the Food Collection at the South Kensington Museum, &c., &c.

"I believe that the purity and genuineness of this Oil is secured in its preparation by the personal attention of so good a chemist and intelligent a physician as Dr. de Jongh, who has also written the best medical treatise on the Oil with which I am acquainted. Hence I should deem the Cod Liver Oil sold under his guarantee to be preferable to any other kind as regards genuineness and medicinal efficacy."

CHARLES COWAN, Esq., M.D., L.R.C.S.E., Senior Physician to the Royal Berkshire Hospital, Consulting Physician to the Reading Dispensary, Translator of "Louis on Phthisis," Author of "Bedside Physical Manual of Diagnosis," &c., &c.

"Dr. Cowan is glad to find that the profession has some reasonable guarantee for a genuine article. The material now sold varies in almost every establishment where it is purchased, and a tendency to prefer a colourless and tasteless oil, if not counteracted, will ultimately jeopardise the reputation of an unquestionably valuable addition to the Materia Medica. Dr. Cowan wishes Dr. de Jongh every success in his meritorious undertaking."

Sold only in Imperial Half-pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s., capped, and labelled with Dr. de Jongh's signature, without which none can possibly be genuine, by respectable Chemists.

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F R A M P T O N ' S P I L L of H E A L T H

Price 1s. 1d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

This excellent family medicine is the most effective remedy for indigestion, bilious and liver complaints, sick headache, loss of appetite, drowsiness, giddiness, spasms, and all disorders of the stomach and bowels; and for elderly people, or where an occasional aperient is required, nothing can be better adapted.

For FEMALES these pills are truly excellent, removing all obstructions, the distressing headache so very prevalent with the sex, depression of spirits, dulness of sight, nervous affections, blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and give a healthy, juvenile bloom to the complexion.

Sold by all medicine vendors. Observe "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the Government stamp.

P U L V E R M A C H E R ' S G A L V A N I C C H A I N - B A N D S combined for NERVOUS DEBILITY, and all its serious consequences.—The only real means to give tone and vigour to the delicate organs by infusing a gentle, but immediately perceptible current of Galvanic Fluid through the relaxed fibres. They are conveniently worn, and simultaneously stimulate the Spinal Cord, and the principal nervous centres, —removing Despondency, Heaviness, Indigestion, and other allied Disorders. Price 2s. upwards. Advice in all cases will be given, if required, by a qualified medical practitioner. Prospectuses of remarkable Extracts from Scientific works, free.

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P R I C H A R D ' S D A N E L I O N , C A M O M I L E , R H U B A R B , A N D G I N G E R P I L L S.

This excellent Compound, skilfully adjusted, is an unfailing remedy for Indigestion, Constipation, Liver, Bilious, and all Stomach Complaints. Its action being mild and certain, cannot fail to restore health, and, by occasional use, prove the most valuable medicine ever brought before the public. Well adapted for parties going abroad. In bottles, 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

Prepared only by Mr. Prichard, Apothecary, 65, Charing-cross, London; and may be had of all medicine vendors. Sent free by post. N.B. Be sure to ask for Prichard's.

TEETH WITHOUT SPRINGS.

33 LUDGATE-HILL AND 110 REGENT-STREET,
Are the Dental Establishments of

M E S S R S. G A B R I E L ,
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED DENTISTS.

Patentees of the system for ensuring perfect Articulation and Mastication without the impediments usually attendant upon the ordinary plane.

In their IMPROVED MINERAL TEETH and FLEXIBLE GUMS, there are no Springs or Wires, no extraction of roots; the fit is of the most unerring accuracy, while, from the flexibility of the agent employed, pressure upon the gums or remaining teeth is entirely avoided.

It is permanent, wholesome, and congenial to the mouth, and when in use defies the notice of the closest observer.

It is only necessary to see them to be convinced of their superiority; and unless every satisfaction be given, no fee is accepted.

The best materials are used, which Messrs. GABRIEL are enabled to supply at prices lower than are usually charged for common qualities, they having on the premises extensive laboratories for the manufacture of every speciality appertaining to the profession.

CONSULTATION GRATUIT.—ESTABLISHED 1804.

AND AT 134, DUKE-STREET, LIVERPOOL.

GABRIEL'S TREATISE fully explains the system, and may be had gratis, or stamped envelope.

THE PATENT WHITE ENAMEL, which effectually restores decayed front teeth, can only be obtained as above.—Observe the numbers.

PREPARED WHITE GUTTA PERCHA ENAMEL, the best Stopping for decayed Teeth or Toothache, 1s. 6d. per box, obtainable through any Chemist in town or country, or direct twenty Stamps.

.. Messrs. G. improvements in Dentistry are really important, and will well repay a visit to their establishments."—Sunday Times, Sept. 6th, 1857.

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NEWLY-INVENTED APPLICATION of PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.

M R. E P H R A I M M O S E L Y ,

SURGEON-DENTIST,

9, LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE,

SOLE INVENTOR AND PATENTEE.

A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of CHEMICALLY-PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER,

in lieu of the gold or bone frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features:—

All sharp edges are avoided; no spring wires, or fastenings are required; a greatly-increased freedom of suction is supplied; a natural elasticity hitherto wholly unattainable; and a fit, perfected with the most unerring accuracy, are secured, while, from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums.

The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically-prepared India-rubber, and, as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time wholly provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation.

Teeth filled with gold, and Mr. Ephraim Moseley's Enamel Cement, the only stopping that will not become discoloured, particularly recommended for front teeth.

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